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Our Two Editions.

In order to suit all the mails, two editions of the WEEKLY COURIER are printed—one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday. Subscribers can order the one that will best suit them.

Notice!

All papers are invariably discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. The very low price of the paper compels us to make this rule imperative.

☞ Our agricultural department has been too much neglected lately, but we are happy to say that we have now made such arrangements as will ensure the publication of one or two columns of matter every week, which, we trust, will prove both entertaining and instructive to our farming friends. We are determined to make the WEEKLY COURIER in its every department all that its many and warmest friends can ask or wish.

☞ We again offer our thanks to the many good friends who have so kindly and efficiently exerted themselves in raising large clubs for the WEEKLY COURIER. With their continued aid we will soon be able to boast, not only the largest subscription list in Kentucky, but in the whole West.

The Democratic Senators and the Know-Nothings.

The demonstration intended to be made against the Know-Nothings by a Senatorial caucus at Washington appears, judging by the intelligent correspondence of the *Courier and Enquirer* to have produced nothing more than a peculiarly abortive demonstration. The number of Senators present was even less than on the first occasion, and the spirit of the proceedings was more marked by hesitation and timidity. The leading members of the Senate, and all the presidential candidates, took care to be absent, pleading imperative engagements, and declaring their conscientious determination to allow no merely partisan objects to divert them from the important duties of legislation, now so pressing. General Houston laughed, in his good-natured way, at the proceedings from the beginning. Mr. Hunter was not there owing to the great accumulation of business before the Finance Committee of which he is chairman. Mr. Douglas was not present, notwithstanding that in his last Chicago harangue he stigmatized Know-Nothingism, as the most transient, though temporarily, the most mischievous of the influences which had been arrayed against the Nebraska Democracy during the excited canvass which had then just closed in Illinois. The subsequent local elections in the South have taught this observant patriot the wisdom of caution in denouncing a principle which the native citizens of the country obviously cherish as the corner stone of our institutions. Atchison, Rusk and Houston, Adams and Brown of Mississippi, Clay and Fitzpatrick, and indeed, a majority of Southern Senators, are decided supporters of a Native American policy in the administration of the Government. If the questions involved in the proposed repeal of the naturalization laws were now presented for the first time, it is evident that they would favor the longest period of probation yet suggested for admission to citizenship.

Know-Nothings in Mississippi.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Noxubee county, Miss., was held in Macon, on the 6th inst., at which Mr. Jas. N. Cavett presided, and Mr. W. A. Brown acted as Secretary. The Hon. W. W. Roby, Hon. A. W. Dabney, and eight other influential citizens, were appointed a committee to prepare and report resolutions. The object of the meeting was to sustain the course of Senator Adams, upon the subject of the naturalization laws. The resolutions reported were carried unanimously. They approve the course of Senator Adams, declare that he will be sustained by the Democratic party, as well as by the people of Noxubee county, condemn the administration for its appointment of foreigners to offices abroad, and approve Senator Brown's vote in favor of the Indigent Insane bill, against President Pierce's veto.

Dr. W. D. Lyles and Dr. Hopkins spoke at length in favor of the resolutions. The official proceedings would seem to prove that there is considerable K. N. in Noxubee county politics.

To Kill the Indians.

The proposed new volunteer force to subdue the Indians, which Col. Harney will command, will be provided with the recently improved government, or, as they are commonly termed, the Mississippi rifles, wh ch, by the addition of higher sights and a modification of the conical ball, used in the Minie rifle, can be aimed with destructive certainty at a man five hundred and fifty yards off. In fact, they will throw their discharge twice that distance. The rifles used by the Indians will not carry, at the utmost, more than two hundred and fifty yards, and consequently, unless the white traders should supply them with the new weapons, they will have to maintain a more respectful distance from our troops than they have hitherto been accustomed to.

Meeting of the Whig State Convention.

We have in the Frankfort *Commonwealth* what may be considered a settler as to the Whig State Convention, emanating from the "powers that be" in the State Capital. The *Commonwealth* says that it is not expected that the Whig State Convention will be held on the 22d of February. It may be considered a thing settled that there will be no Whig State Convention there on that day; but the Whig Central Committee have not yet decided for what day thereafter the convention shall be called. The 12th of April—the anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay—seems to be very generally suggested as an appropriate day and probably the committee will fix upon it for the assembling of the convention. But in any case due notice will be given of the time, when it shall have been decided upon.

Anti-Slavery Feeling in Michigan.

On the 19th instant the Senate of Michigan passed, by a vote of 22 to 5, a series of strong resolutions upon the question of slavery, and instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the immediate repeal of so much of the Kansas and Nebraska bills as abrogate the Missouri Compromise act, and also to vote for the repeal of the Missouri Fugitive Slave law. There is no doubt that the resolves will also pass the House. They are then to be sent to the Senators and House of Representatives in Washington. Mr. Cass will now have an opportunity of showing to the world his regard for "squatter sovereignty," as exhibited by the people of Michigan.

The Value of a Wife.

We have heard a good many stories of the exorbitant charges made by individuals who took off passengers from the stranded ferry-boat. About the best, as it is truest, is that a man who had a wife on the boat, offered to pay fifty dollars to whoever would go out with a skiff and bring her safely to shore. An adventurous chap undertook the job, hired a skiff for two dollars, went out and brought the lady off and delivered her to her ever-anxious husband and demanded the pay. He, however, disputed the bill, and would give but bare two dollars, which the deluded laborer concluded was the estimated value of the wife.

Short Career.

After conducting the Maysville *Express*, a weekly paper, for three days, Mr. Geo. M. Lhipper has withdrawn, the concern reverts to Stanton and Marshall.

Kentucky Stocks.

The Six per Cent. Kentucky State Bonds still keep the lead at the New York stock board. Since the 5th inst. they have advanced from 96 to 103.

Northern Bank.

Sales in Philadelphia, January 27, of twelve shares stock in Northern Bank of Kentucky, at $144.

Death of the Author of "Our Village."

The steamer Pacific brings intelligence of the decease of Mary Russel Mitford, the writer of numerous plays, novels, and that sweet sketch book "Our Village," that, "like sping, left no corner of the land untouched." So excellent a woman, so richly endowed a genus, has seldom gladdened the world, and now that her beautiful name has been borne away among the angels, we look in vain for another to fill the place she has left on earth. The story of her life is written in her works. Beautiful as a summer's day flowed on the current of her existence, and although some passing clouds briefly obscured the sunlight on her pathway, her years have been more touched with joy than sorrow. In the little town of Alresford in Hampshire, at Christmas time in the year 1789, she was born. In her quiet cottage in the leafy village of Swallowfield, on the 10th day of January, 1855, she died. Her life will be written by some loving hand chosen from the ranks of friendship, and her correspondence, reaching through half a century, will be published no doubt at the same time. A more delightful biography, a more admirable series of letters cannot be given to the world. She was the friend and companion of some of the greatest and best in the walks of English literature, and her signal abilities have strewn her path wirh chaplets honorable and abundant.

Hart, the Kentucky Sculptor.

We are glad to learn from the different foreign correspondence of the success of Mr. Hart, of Lexington, who is now residing in Florence. His invention of a measuring instrument, such as no other sculptor ever dreamed of, for facilitating the art, is making him an enviable reputation, united as it is, with the genius to use it, which few living artists possess. He has through the aid of this invention made from two or three sittings of his subjects, some of the most accurate, and at the same time ideal, busts that were ever made. His instrument not only secures every line and feature of the face; but the best expression of the soul within. Mr. Hart declares his belief that any mechanic could produce a good bust, or copy of the entire form through the use of his machine; but it must be genius, more than mechanism, which bring out such busts as his.

The Tenth District.

S. F. Swope, Esq., of Falmouth, Pendleton county, is talked of as a candidate for Congress in the Tenth District. Mr. Swope is a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, and stands high in his profession, has represented that county in the Legislature several times, and the Cynthiana *News* thinks he would suit the freemen of the "old tenth" better than any man mentioned heretofore.

The Ashland District.

Now, that Major Breckinridge is out of the way, beyond a doubt, aspirants for Congress, who have been timorous heretofore, are popping up all over the Ashland District. The Georgetown *Herald*, in its last issue, notices the claims of R. W. Wooley, Gen. Wm. Johnson and James Allen. What about Jas. F. Robinson, Esq., of your town, Mr. Herald? Is there a nobler gentleman extant; or could the district have an abler representative?

Great Sale of Jack Stock.

The sale of Jacks and Jennets, imported from Spain recently by the Kentucky Importing Company, were sold publicly at Georgetown, Ky., on Thursday last. The sale was conducted by Col. J. Delph, of Fayette county, the bidding spirited, and the prices were remunerative. We publish below the animals sold, the prices, and purchasers:

Account of sales of Jacks and Jennets by the Kentucky Importing Company, at Georgetown, January 25th, 1855.

JACKS.

Napoleon 3d—62 inches high, 5 years old, sold to Payne & Cable, of Scott, for $1,260.
Don Carlos 2d—58 inches, 5 yrs old, to Will. F. Emerson, of Scott, for $600.
Tarragona—56 inches, 4 yrs old, to P. L. Cable, of Scott, at $445.
Carvantes—57 inches, 3 yrs old, to Warnock & Hanna, of Bourbon, for $235.
Don Pedro—59 inches, 3 yrs old, to W. P. Hart, of Woodford, at $850.
Aragonos—61 inches, 3 yrs old, to John McMeekin, of Scott, at $1,350.
Gabrera—63 inches, 3 yrs old, to W. P. Hart, of Woodford, at $1,405.
Conde Dugue—57 inches, 3 yrs old, to Warnock & Hanna, of Bourbon, at $460.
Andaluz—55 inches, 2 yrs old, to G. L. Redman, of Bourbon, at $395.
Espartero—56 inches, 1 year old, to Warnock & Hanna, of Bourbon, at $365.
Scipion—55 inches, 1 year old, to Warnock & Hanna, of Bourbon, at $505.

JENNETS.

Catalana—56 inches, 6 yrs old, to John Allen Geno, of Bourbon, at $335.
Cristina—55 inches, 3 yrs old, John Hill, of Bourbon, at $700.
Segunda Isabel—56 inches, 3 yrs old, P. L. Cable, of Scott, at $615.
La Lafanta—56 inches, 1 year old, P. L. Cobel, of Scott, at $385.

A Live Administration.

The Pierce administration still retains some vitality. Its latest evidence of power that we have noticed is the removal from office of Mr. J. H. Lockard, Postmaster at Buena Vista, near Madison, Ind. As Mr. Lockard was a true and consistent Democrat, his dismissal from office has caused no little indignation among men of all parties within the delivery of the office. The reason assigned for the decapitation is that Mr. L. is a Know-Nothing. The emoluments of the office were only about sixteen dollars per annum

An Efficient [A]gent.

Mr. Chas. R. Cotton, agent for the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad in this city, was on board the ferry boat when she was stranded Tuesday morning, accompanying the passengers for his road to Jeffersonville. We hear his conduct during the exciting scenes of the disaster, well spoken of. He was prompt in rendering aid to those on board, and went over the falls each trip, and remained to a late hour at night securing the baggage of the travelers, not a single item of which was lost or damaged.

Ice Locked.

Our city is in a great measure locked in by the fetters of winter—a serious inconvenience so far as the transmission of passengers, mails, and freight packages are concerned.

The eastern mail due last evening will not reach here until this morning. Communication by the Covington and Lexington road is cut off in consequence of the river being blocked at Cincinnati.

The Dungeon for Selling Liquor.

It appears that they are determined to enforce the Ohio prohibitory law. The first legal action in Hamilton county was had on Tuesday, before Esquire Davis, in Colerain township. Herman Snyder and Henry Funk were arraigned for retailing spirituous liquors, contrary to statute, and having been proved guilty, were each fined fifty dollars, and were immediately committed to the Hamilton county jail for twenty days.

Julia Dean.

Miss Julia Dean was married Saturday afternoon, January 20, at Galveston, Texas, to Dr. Hayne. At night she performed the leading character in the play of the "Hunchback." We should have thought "The Wife" or "The Honeymoon" would have been the more appropriate play.

New Orleans Failure.

Kennedy & Co., of New Orleans, have failed; they were largely engaged in the Western commission business. In their card they say that all regular business, not connected with the house of Rhodes, Peyram & Co., St. Louis, will be continued, and all demands and liabilities promptly met.

Legal Charity.

On Tuesday a collection was taken up among the gentlemen of the legal profession in this city, for the benefit of the suffering poor. The total amount realized was between two and three hundred dollars. Highly creditable to the bar.

Dr. Achilli.

This distinguished Lecturer is now on a tour through Indiana. He was in Lafayette yesterday.

We Beg Pardon.

In the *Courier* of yesterday we mentioned that Mr. Isaac H. Trabue, of Hancock county, was a candidate for Congress in the Second District. We also referred to him as a Know Nothing. He is, it seems guiltless of this political sin, as appears from the following in the Hawesville *Eagle:*

"It will be seen that Mr. Isaac Trabue is a candidate for Congress in our district. This gentleman made a spicy speech to the people on last Monday, (Court day,) at the Court House in our town, when he took occasion to state his views on political affairs. He runs as a Democratic candidate and avows himself as opposed to Abolitionism, Know-Nothingism, and all other mischievous or new fangled isms of the day. He is a young man of much promise, possessing many social good qualities. He runs against a competitor, however, who is hard to beat in this district—Hon. Ben. E. Grey, a though he promises to be after him with a "sharp stick." Being plumb on the fence, we hold our gab, prophesying that there will be *tall* electioneering and some fun this summer. As the Frenchman said, "we shall see wat we shall see."

[From the N. Y. Herald, Jan. 28th.]

THE SUPPOSED CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Examination of the Steamer Massachusetts—No Arms Found—Letters from the Captain.

On Wednesday last, as the steamer Massachusetts was about to leave this port, bound, as her clearing papers stated, for New Orleans via Mobile, she was boarded by the United States Deputy Marshals, De Angelos and Horton, and prevented from sailing, charged with being engaged in a filibustering expedition, and that she had on board two thousand flint-lock muskets, besides a large quantity of small arms, cartridges, and other munitions of war. The vessel was taken to the slip between the piers 11 and 12, and there detained until an examination could be had, twelve men being detailed to take charge of her in the meantime.

Yesterday at noon, Deputy Surveyor Isaiah Rynders, together with the United States Deputy Marshals De Angelos, Horton and Cook, proceeded on board to formerly examine the vessel. Her holds, fore and aft, were searched, as were also the ladies' cabins, upper and lower; but though the examination was as complete as possible without discharging the cargo, no hing was found to in the slightest manner justify the reports that have been published in reference to the vessel. After overhauling the steamer from stem to stern, several boxes were discovered in the ladies' after cabin, which were opened, with the help of the employees of the boat. They were found to contain pack, dray and saddle harness, martingales, stirrups, gearing, and other paraphernalia of a similar character.

Single saddles and holsters for pistols were also found, but no trace of the munitions of war the officers were in search of, that would in any way warrant the rumors afloat implicating the steamer in an unlawful expedition. The officers, after being on board about two hours, discontinued their search until the cargo was further discharged, when it is presumed the matter will be again investigated.

The Massachusetts had on board water and provisions for twelve days, sufficient to last her until she reached New Orleans, as proposed. There is also a number of casks aboard to be used as ballast, by filling with salt water, as the supply of coal lessened.

The Massachusetts, when first built, was used as a Sound steamer; after which she was taken to run between this city and Philadelphia.

Mr. James W. Goodrich, the master of the vessel, called at the Herald office yesterday, and denied, in the most emphatic manner, the participation of himself or his vessel in any unlawful expedit on. He states that he was about taking the steamer which he has recently bought, to New Orleans, where she was to be used in the cattle trade between that port and Texas, a business for which she is peculiarly fitted, being a large and roomy vessel, with plenty of space for that purpose.

The following is his letter on the subject:

SIR: A publication appeared in several papers yesterday, to the effect that my vessel had been seized by the United States Marshal, and that she had on board arms and ammunition, and was going to the Island of Cuba. My steamer, the Massachusetts, was seized, it is true, upon the representation of the Spanish Consul; but that she had any weapons or ammunition aboard, or intended to sail for any other port than New Orleans, is entirely false. I have employed counsel, and offered at once to have my vessel thoroughly searched. After much delay, and a heavy expense, which I cannot well afford, an examination to-day by the Deputy Surveyor has shewn the utter falsehood of the libels upon her. Is there no way in which an American master can be protected from such outrages upon the part of our government officers, at the dictation of the agent of a foreign government. Or is it no longer possible for an outward bound vessel to proceed upon her lawful voyage until she obtains the consent of the Spanish Consul. They treat our vessels bad enough at sea and in their own ports; but it seems to be asking too much for them to annoy and injure us at our own wharves.

The charges against my ship are untrue from beginning to end, and I will have redress, if the laws of our land will afford it. Will you insert this in your valuable paper, to correct the garbled story which has appeared heretofore, and oblige your obedient servant. JAS. W. GOODRICH,
Master of Steamer Massachusetts.
New York, Jan. 27, 1855.

Extraordinary Balloon Ascension by a Lady and Miraculous Escape.

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 26.—I see that you have in your telegraphic column of to-day's Herald, a brief account of the balloon ascension of Miss Louisa Bradley, from this place yesterday. Her escape from death was so miraculous, that I think you will find a more detailed account interesting. Miss B. filled her balloon entirely with gas from one of the street mains, and at one o'clock stepped fearlessly into the car. She is a small, delicate looking woman, and was dressed in a Bloomer costume of scarlet and blue. The balloon, held by a rope, was then permitted to rise about twenty feet from the ground, when she made a short address to to the crowd of people. It then rose gently, stil held by the rope, until she was one hundred feet from she ground, when she cut the cord, and the balloon rose perpendicularly with great velocity, until she had reached a mile, or a mile and a quarter, as it was estimated by those present, who were best able to judge.

It would appear, from her own account, that she knew very little about the business she had undertaken, or of the effect likely to be produced upon the balloon when it reached the rarified atmosphere. The balloon was an old one, and the silk had become so rotten that it was wonderful that it would bear inflation at all. When she reached this height she states that the balloon, which was not entirely filled when it left the earth, expanded until the gas began to escape at the seams, and became very offensive to her. She had been so absorbed by the enchanting prospect spread out beneath her, which she says was magnificent beyond the power of language to describe, that she had not noticed the balloon. The escape of gas alarmed her, and she pulled the valve rope, but permitted but little gas to escape, as she was afraid she would fall into the Delaware, which was direct y beneath her. In a few moments after this, the balloon suddenly collapsed, and to our horror and alarm, we saw her fall with frightful rapidity for the distance of six or seven hundred feet, her progress then being checked, from what cause we below could not see, although we observed that she was descending quite slowly.

It seems that when the balloon burst it was torn into ribbons, except the lower part or neck of the balloon. So completely was the upper part torn to pieces that large pieces of silk blew away, and the remainder hung down even below the car. When she had fallen this distance, the neck of the balloon suddenly blew up, turning inside out, and catching against the net work formed a parachute, which bore her safely to the ground. She came down in an open field, and so lightly did the car strike the earth that she says there was not the slightest jar.

Her presence of mind was extraordinary. After this fearful fall, and when the balloon was still descending with terrific velocity, she threw out her sand bags and anchor, and then with the utmost calmness commenced singing a hymn. She alighted about four miles from this place. The trip must be considered a quick one, as at a quarter past 12 she rode into town safe and in fine spirits.—*N. Y. Her.*

Enforcing the Ohio Liquor Law.

In the town of Mt. Pleasant, about nine miles from this city, in the northern part of this county, not a drop of liquor has been sold for some time, and nothing has transpired to mar the peace of the village until Sunday evening last, when it was noised around that the Vankirk House had been rented to a Mr. Patterson, of Covington, who expected to sell liquor on the premises. Upon learning that the first load of liquor, &c., was to arrive on Sunday, a crowd of men and women, armed with axes, picks, guns, &c., repaired to the Vankirk House, broke open the doors, and searched every room in the hotel for the objectionable article, but failed in finding it. In the meantime Daniel Laboytaux, a barber in Mt. Pleasant, arrived in the town with the first load of liquor, coffee, sugar, tea, and other groceries, but mostly liquor. The citizens were not aware of its arrival until the following morning, about 9 o'clock, it was announced through the streets. In less than ten minutes over a hundred persons were armed with any and every thing that would break open a barrel, cut open demijohns, smash bottles and destroy furniture. The rioters, about thirty of whom were females, forcibly entered the premises, and commenced their work of destruction. Mr. Laboytaux, who had charge of the property, but who was about starting for another load, heard of the attack on his house, and hastened to the scene of riot. As he was entering the door, a female raised an axe over his head, and would have felled him to the ground had he not caught her arm and threw her to one side. He was then caught by persons of both sexes, and beat and dragged through the liquor, which was six inches on the floor back to the door, through which he was ejected into the street. Laboytaux, not liking "the hands he had fallen into," made good his escape. The rioters continu d their work of destruction until all the liquor, casks and barrels, were confiscated. After which cheers upon cheers for the Ohio liquor law were given by the excited people, who returned to their homes, determined to renew their attack if Mr. P. or any other person brought liquor to their town.—*Cin. Gaz., Wednesday.*

A Scene in Congress—The Lie Given—Almost a Fight.

The telegraph to the Cleveland papers gives a more extended version of the scene between Gen. Lane and Mr. Farley. The report says:

The Senate bill, authorising the construction of a subterranean line of telegraph from Mississippi, or Missouri, to the Pacific, was taken up. The bill proposes to give Hiram O. Alden and James Eddey the right of way through the territories, and two million acres of land, they to construct the line, work it, keep it in order at their own expense, and to have it completed in two years. The government is to have the right to transmit free, eight thousand words per month, and the right to transmit to any extent at rates of compensation as presented by Congress.

Mr. Farley, who reported the bill, showed the importance and necessity of such a line.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, said the bill should be laid aside. There were other matters of strict territorial character, which should be considered first.

The remarks of Mr. Lane led to a retort from Mr. Farley.

During the remarks which ensued, Mr. Lane called Mr. Farley a d—d liar.

The parties were about ten feet apart, and in an instant they rushed towards each other, with threatening gestures and trembl ng frames. The greatest confusion ensued, and members rushed between the disputants, and amid cries of "Order, order," "Serjeant-at-Arms," &c., that officer appeared with his symbol of office, and order was restored.

The scene was one of intense excitement, but passed in about the time necessary to place it on record.

U. S. Senator from Wisconsin.

The Senate yesterday again rejected, by a vote of 13 to 10, a resolution to go into joint ballot to elect a U. S Senator. The Senate will probably continue to put all such resolutions under the table, until it is satisfied that there is no danger the experiment of a joint ballot will result in sending a negromaniac to the U. S. Senate for the next six years. The Democracy of the State will stand by them in that determination.—*Milwaukee News, Jan. 20.*

——Mayor Wood is "down" upon the fortune-tellers in New York. He has instructed the police to hunt them out and report them to him. If the Mayor keeps on, the stones of the streets will rise and call him blessed.

Our Washington Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1855.

The good deed which the House did yesterday should cover a multitude of sins, both of omission and commission. It will gladden the hearts of hundreds, if not of thousands, whose hearts have been made sick by hope deferred—deferred for scores of years, till one generation after another have passed away, having only the legacy of hope and a just claim upon their government to their heirs. You will, of course, understand me as alluding to the passage by the House of the French spoliation bill, which passed the Senate last session, and now only waits the signature of the President to become a law.

But will that signature be given, or will it be withheld? This is the question now anxiously asked. I think it will be given, though opinions differ upon this subject. Discussing the probabilities of the President signing or vetoing the bill, a member of Congress last evening gave it as his opinion that he would veto it, and when asked the grounds of that opinion, said that Pierce had such an instinct to do the very worst things he possibly could, that he could not doubt how it would prompt him in this case. Another reason for such an opinion may be [f]ound in the fact that when in the Senate, Pierce not only voted but spoke against this claim.

It was strenuously opposed in Committee of the Whole, but was carried by a large majority. To get it out of the Committee of the Whole, the same tactics were resorted to which proved so effectual in taking the Nebraska bill out of the Committee of the Whole, namely: by striking out the first section of the bill and thus killing it, and then restoring it in the House. On this occasion, the tables were in part turned, and the poisoned chalice was in this instance commended to the lips of those who, on the former, compelled others to drain it. They were told then that by thus perverting the rules to purposes for which they were never intended, they were but "teaching bloody instruction, which being taught, would return to plague the inventor."

Another bill is now before the House—the Senate bill for the payment of the Texan debts, which, should it become a law, will relieve the Treasury of between eight and nine millions of dollars, which will go chiefly into the hands of brokers, bankers, and speculators, who have purchased up these debts for a small per centage. Corcoran, the banker, is understood to be largely interested in this bill, and should it pass, will have made "a nice speculation." There are those, however, who are still the holders of their original scrip, received from the Texan government, and who have equity as well as justice upon their side. Among these is General Leslie Combs, of your State. Should this bill pass, the United States will have paid not far from twenty millions of dollars to and for Texas, besides the expenses of the Mexican war, of which she was the cause. But she is a valuable and a loyal State, and offers to give us a President, one whom she has herself tried, as a full return for all this expense. By the way, I noticed "Sam" in the procession of soldiers of 1812, and that he limped a good deal, and I observe he does now when he walks, though I never noticed that he did so till lately. He must have received a severe wound. Ought he not to be compensated for it by a grateful people?

What an anti-fillibuster you are, and George N. Sanders at your elbow too! How dare you, in the face and eyes of "Young America," declare that "every man of honorable feelings has been disgusted with the plan of badgering and worrying, threatening and pushing Spain into giving up Cuba against her will. Every man of patriotic feeling has been grieved at a policy closely allied to sheer fillibusterism, and directly calculated to bring our national character into disrepute!" I did not suppose there was an editor in the Union, save a few I could name, who had so little of the fear of "Young America" before their eyes, as to utter such a sentiment. Beware! or you will be arrested, tried, and convicted of entertaining and daring to alter the antiquated sentiments of Washington, and "the better days of the Republic," now known by that very refined, elegant, and classic term, "Old Fogyism." By the way, speaking of "Young America" reminds me of a most capital joke—as it is considered by some—perpetrated a day or two ago by the Washington Sentinel, a sort of semi-organ of Stephen A. Douglas.

"From our intimate acquaintance and political association with Judge Douglass," says the Sentinel, "we feel justified in stating that he neither desires, *nor would he receive the nomination for the next term of the Presidency!*" The Sentinel also says: "We believe that, unlike many of our statesmen, he looks with a single eye to the good of his country, rather than to his own personal advancement." Since the days of the truthful, honest, guileless, single-hearted, simple-minded JOHN JONES, of the Madisonian, and JOHN TYLER, nothing quite so rich has appeared in a Wahington paper. John Jones really thought there was no pretence or craft or deception about it—he truthfully and religiously believed John Tyler to be the greatest man and the most exalted patriot that ever lived, and he would have felt indignant had any one doubted his sincerity, and so would the editors of the Sentinel, should any one question their sincerity, when in the glow of their admiration of Judge Douglas they say, "to all who know us, our esteem for his talents and admiration for his sterling honesty and enlarged patriotism, are also known. It is needless to repeat them here. It is therefore with regret that we again express our entire conviction that Judge Douglas, under no circumstances, will accept the nomination for the Presidency."

Gentle shepherd, why so coy?
Why deprive us all of joy?
Come, let us with your darling toy—
Gentle shepherd, why so coy?

Several convictions of boys, from twelve or fourteen, to seventeen or eighteen years of age, have taken place very lately in our city for incendiarism; a crime which has been so rife in all our cities, and of which it is so difficult to obtain the necessary proof. These convictions were chiefly upon the testimony of a boy named Wilson, who turned state's evidence, and by which it appears that these young rascals and rowdies were in the habit of firing buildings merely for the sport of seeing them burn, and for the purpose of getting out the engines, with which they could have a frolic in running. A more abandoned set of young scamps could scarcely be found in any part of the world.

Lieut. "Alvarado" Hunter has been arrested, I understand, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, for leaving his station with the brig Bainbridge, not only without, but contrary to express orders.

SHELBY.

WASHINGTON, Jan 30, 1855.

The French Spoliation bill is not out of the woods yet. The House acted upon its own bill and not that of the Senate, and made a slight alteration from the Senate's bill which rendered its return to the latter body necessary. Indeed, coming to the Senate as the hand-bill, it has to go through all the [f]orms of legislation as if the Senate had never acted on the subject. Meantime its opponents are making strenuous efforts to defeat it, and will probably endeavor to do so by amendments.

The senate was yesterday, and to-day engaged in discussing the army appropriation bill, or that portion of it which authorizes the raising of 3000 volunteers, to suppress Indian hostilities. Gen Houston spoke at length against this proposition yesterday, and in defense of the Indians, and was replied to by Gov. Jones, of Tenn., who advocated the measure. Among others, Mr. Bell spoke to-day.

There seems to be great repugnance to authorising the raising of volunteers, the belief being prevalent that they will do more to excite than suppress Indian hostilities.

Territorial business was the order of the House to-day. The bill for a telegraphic line to the Pacific being under consideration, taken up at the instance of Mr. Farley, of Mo., as territorial business, Mr. Lane, of Oregon, made some rather uncourteous remarks, insisting that it was not territorial business, which elicited a reply from Mr. Farley, and this a rejoinder from Mr. Lane, until the lie was given and an interchange of blows took place. The belligerents were, however, not permitted to prosecute the war very long, having been separated by the mutual and friendly powers by whom they were surrounded.

Mr. Badger yesterday submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the Union and Intelligencer for publishing the debates and proceedings of the Senate, $4,50 per column, for the last and present sessions of Congress.

The resolution occasioned some debate and was then tabled, 22 to 16.

The "*third House,*" which is held every morning in the rotunda, though never called to order, and never out of order, being governed by no rules but those of politeness, is now nearly full, there being an unusual number of members in attendance. Here are discussed in squads and small circles, all sorts of private bills, and the chances of their passage, as well as the means of procuring their passage, duly weighed, considered, and provided for. In one squad, you will hear of a bill relating to some line of steamers—perhaps Collins', or the Shanghai, or the Bremen, or the Australian; in another the French Spoliation bill is on the tapis, and the question is how this or that man's vote can be secured, and who is the person to approach the refractory member; in the third, the Texas claims are the subject, and each member is called upon to report how many votes he has made sure of, &c. &c. The business of this House is just now becoming active and pressing, as it usually does near the close of Congress, and I must do the members the justice to say, that though they do not get $8 a day, but take their chance to get what they can, they are far from being idle or inattentive to the duties they have, like the members of the other two Houses, voluntarily assumed.

SHELBY.

A Duel in the Quaker City—One of the Heroes taking to his Heels.

On Thursday afternoon, one of those ridiculous exhibitions styled—satirically, "a hostile meeting," took place between two young men of this city, one a boarder at Jones' Hotel, and the other a sojourner at the United States. We suppress the names out of pity for the parties. The two young gentlemen had a quarrel on Thursday morning, in the course of which one of the parties called the other a "coward." Hereupon the gentleman to whom the epithet was applied, felt called upon to send a challenge to "pistols and coffee." The challenge was accepted, and a meeting was arranged to take place somewhere in the vicinity of Girard College. But this was considered dangerous ground, and the scene was changed to a grove near Camden.

The seconds had resolved to treat the affair as a joke, and the pistols were loaded accordingly, without any missile that could create a call for the surgeon. The belligerents were escorted to the ground before mentioned, and the ordinary preparations made for fight. In the meantime the young gentleman who had applied the epithet of coward, began to think the affair had just gone far enough; and, Acres like, was indisposed to "face the music." He was seiz d with a shiver, and his courage left him at every pore. But the tremendous words "one," "two," were spok n; "three" was about to be pronounced, when our trembling friend dropped the pistol, and took to his heels. He never stopped until he was safe on board the ferry boat, and under the protection of th Captain.

Philadelphia North American.

Schuyler, the Ruined Banker.

A New York letter-writer makes the following comment upon the fallen fortunes of the celebrated Robert Schuyler:

I passed the other day the splendid mansion of Mr. Schuyer, whose stupendous frauds are so well known. It was closed and apparently solitary, though his family still reside there. What a contrast a few months has apparently made in that family! Its glory is dim. Crowds no longer assemble in the spacious parlors; the coaches of the splendid and gay do not line the side-walk; the brilliant lights and the dashing company no longer allure the crowd to herd around the curb-stone—all is solitude. But what a lesson does this event teach. Mr. Schuyler had two characters. In business, on change, at his rooms in the Astor, he was known as the high-minded, honorable, successful, pure-minded man, one of whom New York was proud, one whom she delighted to honor. Now come with me into one of the least pretending streets in New York. This house is as unpretending as the street. Mr. Spicer lives here. Let us enter. Mrs. Spicer and a family of children from 19 years and under, compose the household. It is said to be a singular family. Mr. Spicer is a singular man. No one ever sees him. The butcher, the milkman, the landlord, don't know him. Mrs. Spicer does all the business. Mr. Spicer comes in late; he goes away early in the morning. He is a business man; he has so much business that he is never seen in his family. Remain there day and night, and you will never see Mr. Spicer. The daughters become young ladies. They are well educated. They go out into society, but no one knows their father. Mr. Spicer's name is not in the business directory. So have this family lived for twenty years in the heart of New York! At length the elder Miss Spicer is engaged to a most worthy man. It is needful to gain the consent of Mr. Spicer that the marriage may take place. A time is appointed and the expectant son-in-law is placed face to face with Mr. Spicer. He is told by the father himself that his name is not Spicer, but is Mr. Schuyler; that the mother of his daughter is not a wife; but if the daughter is taken in marriage the mother shall be wedded. The double act is consummated; the veil is removed; New York is agitated for a moment by the disclosures; an elegant house is taken on Twenty-second street, and the family is launched on the wave of fashionable life. All the world knows the sequel. With so rotten a foundation how could the superstructure stand?

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—COLONEL J. S. WILLIAMS.—The last Canton *Observer* says:

From what we are able to learn in relation to the next Gubernatorial election in this State, it will be a mixed up affair. The Temperance party have already made their nomination. We, however, do not yet know whether Col. Williams has accepted the nomination or not. We suppose, however, if he has not already done so, that he will at an early day. The Whig party will also have a candidate in the field, provided they do not see proper to come into the support of Col. Williams, which we think there is no probability of their doing. And the Democrats will also have a man, and probably the Know-Nothings.

So far as Whig candidates are concerned we do not feel at all inclined to favor the nomination of Col. Williams, and should the Whigs finally conclude to unite upon him, we could not view it in any other light but a defeat, and whenever they do unite upon him, they may set down their defeat as certain. Whenever the Temperance party has a majority in the State, and a prohibitory liquor law is indispensably necessary, we shall, then, and not until then, be in favor of giving our vote to a Temperance candidate in preference to a regular candidate of our own party. We desire very much to see the Whigs succeed in the next election, and if they expect to succeed they must unite on a regular Whig candidate, and that to a man. We presume that we are quite as well prepared to witness another defeat as many others whose affiliation to the party has been much longer than our own; but, under the circumstances, we feel like making another effort to place in the Gubernatorial chair a Whig, sound and true.

EXPLOSION OF A FERRY-BOAT AT MEMPHIS.—Capt. Cheek furnishes the Memphis *Enquirer* with the following account of the explosion of his ferry-boat:

I take it for granted that you, as well as the readers of your paper, would like to hear the facts relative to the accident which occurred this morning on the ferry-boat *Hamilton*, before she left the landing at Mound City. The flue of the boiler collapsed and killed a negro boy of ours, about 25 years old; blew my son Mark some ten yards upon the bank, and stunned and scalded and bruised him considerably, but not dangerously; also blew Robert Wagoner off of the boat and bruised, scalded and mangled him in a shocking manner, so that I think he cannot recover, both legs being broken, and one eye knocked out. A negro of S. Nelson's was standing on the bank, and received a severe wound on his head from something which blew off of the boat. A white man, who was standing on the boat, got considerably hurt and bruised, and also the pilot, Mr. James Beedle. The accident was caused by the negligence of the engineer, who suffered the water in the boiler to get below the flue, and in consequence the flue collapsed, and did the damage as stated above. His name is Thomas Henry, and came as engineer on the boat from Wellsville.

Ferocity of Rats.

In giving an account of the storm in Boston on Friday, the *Chronicle* of that city says:

At the wharves, owing to the high water, a large number of rats were killed by unemployed laborers. The vermins were obliged to leave their holes or remain and be drowned, and as they appeared, parties of Irishmen waiting for jobs, chased them about the docks with clubs and stones. In one instance the men had driven two into an empty building on Commercial street, where there was no mode of egress except through the door. This the men fastened, and forming a circle, drove the animals into a corner, and prepared to despatch them. The rats rendered desperate, sprang at the throat of the nearest Irishman, and one succeeded in fastening his long, sharp teeth in the man's handkerchief which he wore around his neck, and held his jaws firmly clasped until killed. Luckily the handkerchief was thick, so that the animal's teeth did not touch the man's throat. The rat's companion sprang at his intended victim, missed him, and was knocked over by a club: They were enormous large fellows, and would have made a dinner for half a dozen Chinaman.

An Independent Candidate

The editor of the Hickman *Times* does not favor either of the political parties holding a State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor. That paper says:

So far as we are concerned, we would much rather see some prominent, talented and popular Whig, (Col. Preston, for instance,) take the field and canvass the State as an independent candidate, untrameled by resolutions, and unshackeled by pledges, perfectly at liberty to advocate or oppose prohibition, Know-Nothingism, or any other ism, and leave the people to vote for or against him, and the press to advocate or oppose his claims as they see proper, without being bound up by the pledges of conventions, got up by wire-workers.

☞ In the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday, we find the following pretty fair hit:

That the press has greatly contributed to the success of railroad enterprises, is not denied by any body. The companies, while their roads were partly finished acknowledged the obligation they were under for this assistance by granting free passes to editors. But now, the roads being "in complete running order," the passes are withdrawn. In view of these facts, some one proposes that the next Railroad Convention adopt the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That editors be allowed to *pass free* over the Slabtown and Catticorner railroad—UNTIL IT BE COMPLETED.

☞ The Cleveland *Leader* of Saturday morning, says:

A number of Catholics had money deposited in the Canal Bank, which they have probably lost by the explosion of that institution. Bishop Rapp, in the open Church, admistered a sharp rebuke to the losers. He told them that they should have given the money to him on deposit, for the use of the Lord, and not entrusted it to the hands of heretics, particularly bank heretics. The pious Bishop is fully competent to take charge of all the money and wool of his flock.

Lieut. "Alvarado" Hunter.

It is stated in the newspapers that, according to an act of Congress, passed in 1800, an officer leaving a squadron without the express orders of the Commodore, is liable to the punishment of death. The unexpected return of Lieut. Hunter with the Bainbridge, has created much speculation, and a court-martial, it is said, will be immediately convened. Lieutenat H. has published an address "to the American public," in defence of his course. It appears he was anxious to take a part in the quarrel between the President of Paraguay and Capt. Hopkins and brother. To this his commanding officer objected, whereupon the Lieutenant hoisted sail and came home. We quote the material portion of his address, as follows:

"Circumstances in a high degree involving the honor of our flag, have occurred near the station to which I have been attached. No helping hand has been given to our unfortunate countrymen. Exposed to the wrath of a tyrant, they have been driven from Paraguay, their property has been confiscated, and flag, so proud because it waves as a banner for the oppressed of every land who chose to come under its folds, has been, by orders of a petty tyrant, hauled down and trampled under foot.

"I could not help our countrymen, because I was not permitted to go there with my command. I was sent away *where difficulties had not occurred*, although the American Consul at Buenos Ayres expressed his wonder at my absence from the difficulty, as though my inaction had been a voluntary one.

"Vessels of war are abroad for the *sole purpose* of protecting the lives, property and rights of our citizens. When I found that my requests to go to Paraguay were refused by the commander-in-chief of the Brazil squadron, when, one month later, he had direct and authentic information from Lieut. Moore, of the Navy, of the actual condition of affairs in Paraguay, and the means to send me orders again at hand; when I saw that the fear of responsibility made the commander-in-chief yet decline sending me where a vessel of war was so much needed, I no longer hesitated, but brought back my command to the United States, rather to ingloriously rot in the mud than ingloriously sail upon the ocean."

——The Indianapolis *Journal* of Tuesday, says: There is a rumor in the city to-day that the Laurel Bank had refused to pay specie—that it had failed. We do not credit the report, believing it to have had its origin with certain shaving shops who paid it out in large quantities during Friday and Saturday last. The Free Bank Agency is paying 75, 85 and 90 cents for different classes of depreciated Free Bank paper.

——A new ocean steamer for the New York and Havre line, called the Arago, has been launched at New York. She cost $450,000, is 2,250 tons register, 310 feet length of keel, 49 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 31 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

New Orleans.

We find in the *Delta* of January 25th, the following items:

——Two scions of our first families experimented with cold steel yesterday, on the Metairie Ridge, near the Firemen's Cemetery. One of the parties got wounded pretty severely in the contest. From what we could learn, last night, several other "affairs of honor' are likely to grow out of yesterday's difficulty.

——The largest ship that ever entered the Port of New Orleans, is the ship, Monarch of the Sea, Capt. Gardner, that arrived in this port yesterday from Pensacola. The Monarch of the Sea measures 240 feet on deck, and 40 feet beam, her tonage is 2,500 tons, and is capable of carrying 7,000 bales of cotton on 18½ feet water. The M. has been for the last month at Pensacola testing the new Dry Dock for the United States government, for which she received some $20,000. Capt. Gardner states that his ship was taken out some three hundred feet on land, in twenty hours, by the new dock and railway, and replaced in about the same time.

——Mons, Emery called on us yesterday and vowed that he would run next Sunday, on the Metairie course, twelve miles in 60 minutes, or "perish in the attempt."

——About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fellow named John O'Neil created a good deal of excitement in the neighborhood of the New Basin, about Claiborne street, by chasing the women around about the street corners. He caught the wife of a German named Theodore Rummeys, and throwing her down, there is no telling what might have been the consequences, had not a party of wood-choppers been attracted to her assistance, and rescued her from the ruthless arms of the villain. The fellow was badly beaten by the wood-cutters, and when brought in, the blood was streaming down his temples.

——Mr. Reed is progressing in his work of boring the Artesian well. Yesterday a bed of shells was struck at a depth of 240 feet, and the auger brought up shells of every description and size, having the appearance of those that may be picked up every day upon the sea-shore. The locality of the well was visited yesterday by hundreds of our wise men, geologists, conchologists, naturalists, and curiosity seekers, who all expressed themselves delighted with the new revelations in science that were being made.

——The largest load this season was brought in this morning by that magnificent boat, the H. R. W. Hill, from Memphis, consisting of 4,964 bales of cotton, 49 hhds. tobacco, besides a lot of sundry merchandise.

Personal.

——Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered a lecture on slavery, in Boston, on Thursday evening last. He suggests the purchase and emancipation of the slaves, as the true solution of the slavery problem in this country. He thinks our ancestors made a mistake in recogn zing slavery at all, and wishes the Union had been deferred until it could have been formed without any such condition.

——Mrs. Eastburn, wife of Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, died last week at Boston and was buried on Thursday. Services at Trinity Church.

——The latest intelligence received from Paris, is that the American Minister, Mr. Mason, is improving and is likely to completely recover his health.

——Dr. Z. B. Adams, a very distinguished physician of Boston, died in that city on Thursday last. He was a graduate of Harvard College, of the year 1813.

——Capt. Simeon Hicks, the last of the Americans who were in the b ttle of Bennington, died at the residence of his grandson, Maynard Knight, in Sunderland, Vermont, on the 24th instant, aged ninety-nine years, five months, and two days.

——Prof. Mine, well known in Cincinnati, died Tuesday evening, at 10 o'clock, of inflammation of the throat, after a very brief illness.

——An American Operatic Prima Donna, named Miss Hensler, has recently made a very successful debut in Donizetti's Opera of Linda, at La Scala Opera House, in Milan.

Cincinnati.

——The *Commercial* of Thursday says, yesterday afternoon the Crocket Rangers fired minute guns at the landing, in honor of the late Collard Martin. When the boom of the second gun rolled forth, the steamers at the wharf, twenty-two in number, displayed their flags at half mast. If anything could re-animate the cold clay of poor Coll, the solmn thunder of the artillery, and the mournful drooping of the banners certainly would; but no more for him is the voice of the far flashing *Red Ar tillery*, the rustle of the streamers, or the inspiring shrieks of the fire canoes. The icy wilderness of the river, screeching and moaning, the silent steamers, the deserted landing, the hills in the Kentucky horizon crowned with snow, the flags flying low, and the cannon sounding at intervals, made up a picture impressively sad.

——Two hundred and thirty-seven marriage licenses were issued during February.

——There are one hundred and forty-four persons in the city jail.

——Mr. A. E. Gwynne, a prominent lawer died Wednesday. He was a native of Detroit and a graduate of Yale College.

——Wednesday morning, according to the *Commercial*, Capt. Timms, of the steamer Forest Rose, and Lawyer Headington, called at the office of Justice Hanselman, on Columbia street, to make inquiry relative to the disposition of sundry suits instituted against the steamer Forest Rose, by eight laborers or deck hands. It appears that the matter had been compromised by the parties, but the Justice had not been paid his fees. He intimated that he would attach the boat for the amount, when Capt. Timms called the Justice "a d—d old fool."

Thereupon the Justice ordered him out of the office, and started for the door, when he was dealt a blow on the left side of the head, by the Captain which stunned him. Two of Mr. Hanselman's sons, who were present, seized the captain, and, in the melee, struck him several times in the face, when the affair was quieted.

——A German, named George Kling, was afflicted with an anurison on the lower part of the right leg, immediately beneath the knee joint. Dr. Blank attended him, and on Sunday morning performed a surgical operation on the diseased part. Wednesday evening Mr. Kling died from hemorrhage.

The Coroner held an inquest, and rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a puncture made in an anurison on the right leg, by Dr. Blank, and that said puncture was malpractice of the grossest kind, and that it must have been done from criminal ignorance of the practice of medicine.

Dr. Blank gave bail in the sum of $1,000, and was released from custody.

Latest News Items.

——On the 31st of January, owing to a defect in the heating apparatus of the Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, the gas escaped from the under chambers and filled the cells above. About twenty of the prisoners were found in a helpless condition. One of them has since died, named John Hyder. The others have recovered.

——The Cleveland Leader says that the Ohio State statute prohibiting the retailing of spiritous liquors, took effect on Thursday, and remarks, "as far as Cleveland is concerned, and we are proud to say, that we are informed that proprietors of places where liquor has heretofore been retailed, will comply with the requirements of this just and wholesome law."

——The Missouri Republican of the 30th ult., states that the last that was heard from some of the members of the Illinois Legislature, they were somewhere on the rail between Chicago and Bloomington, engaged in a vigorous attack on a snow-bank, endeavoring by all possible means to "remove the deposits." Several of them who were suffering from severe colds and other ills incidental to so exposed a situation, had declared a strong opinion that the banks in question were *unconstitutional.*

——Walnut R. Jones, the president of the Atlantic Insurance Company, the Board of Underwriters etc., in New York, has had an attack indicating an apoplectic tendency; under the care of Dr. J. W. Francis, he is now somewhat relieved. His salary from the Atlantic, is $20,000 per annum—probably the largest in the city.

[From the San Francisco Transcript, Jan. 9.]

The news from the Sandwich Islands, brought by the British frigate Pique, is of the utmost importance. Although there is nothing bearing directly upon the subject of annexation, the death of the king may be looked upon as suspending, if not absolutely terminating, all hope of annexation. The successor to the crown—Prince Leholiho—it is well known has never favored the project; and to his refusal the delay in its consummation has been mainly, if not entirely, owing. His signature to the treaty was alone wanting, and it has been withheld, as is alleged, for the reason that at an early day he expected to succed to the throne.

Young and ambitious, he looked with a wistful eye to the enjoyment of royal honors, and since they have fallen to his lot, it is not to be presumed that he will be prepared at least for a while, to resign them. Besides this, the new King has always been looked upon as to some extent, under the influence of the British government; and this will doubtless be used to prevent the fulfilment of the proposed scheme. As a significant fact, we notice that the government organ, the *Polynesian*, takes occasion to speak in a much kinder tone of the English and French than it has recently indulged in. Taking all these circumstances together, we have no reason to believe that peaceable annexation will be accomplished in any brief period.

Coal in the Mississippi River.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 23d ult., says:

We have already announced to our readers on various authority, the discovery of coal on the Mississippi. We are now enabled to give a few particulars direct from those immediately interested in the important discovery, having been favored this morning with a call from a son of the proprietor of the land on which it has been made. The locality is at the first Chickasaw Bluffs in Tennessee, some 75 miles above Memphis, about half a mile above the point known as Hatchie Landing. It is to be called Bragg's Mills, after the name of the lucky owners, Dr. A. G. Bragg & Son. Its precise situation is at the foot of Flour island, above the Rocks. We have seen specimens of the coal, which, although gathered merely from the outcrop, appear to fully justify those who have pronounced it of the very best kind and quality known for domestic and gas-making purposes.

The proprietors have already energetically commenced the work before them, having, in fact, by this time commenced the erection of a saw-mill, to be used in preparing lumber for the erection of cottages, in which the miners and others employed about the works may reside. It is expected that within two months from this the mines will be in full operation. They have been carefully examined, and are declared inexhaustible, and may, therefore, be regarded as promising a handsome fortune to the Messrs. Bragg, and one of the greatest benefits to the coal-consuming poor of the South that they have had conferred on them for a long time. We most cordially trust that there will be no disappointment on either hand.

Calamity at the Philadelphia County Prison—Prisoner Suffocated—Narrow Escape of Nineteen Others.

About 7½ o'clock, Wednesday morning, Jan. 31, as one of the men employed to feed the prisoners in the Untried Department on the south side of the County Prison, opened a cell door, he discovered a prisoner lying in an insensible state upon his bed.

The alarm was promptly given, and it was soon after discovered that the pipes connecting the heaters in the three corridors, had become detached, and all the cells were filled with the escaping gas.

Every officer of the prison was promptly on duty in the effort to rescue the prisoners. The cell doors were thrown open and the prisoners were removed into the open air.

It was ascertained that twenty of the prisoners were overcome, and all appeared in a state of asphyxia.

The resident physicians were soon in attendance.

But one prisoner died. His name was John Hyder. He was a young man, and committed in the month of December last, and was awaiting his trial on the charge of stealing chickens. His eyes were open when he was taken from the cell, but he breathed his last in the arms of those carrying him down stairs.

Three other men named John Maxwell, John Meyers and William Cuyler, were nearly dead when released from their cells, and it was deemed necessary to remove them to the Hospital. They were still alive at 1½ o'clock this afternoon, and hopes of their final recovery were entertained.

The other prisoners were rolled up in blankets, and under the treatment of the physicians, who labored arduously, recovered in two or three hours.

All the cells in the first, second and third corridors were filled with the escaping gas, and those of the prisoners who obeyed the rules of the institution, by keeping the ventilators of the cells open, escaped the effects of the gas. Those who suffered had choked up the ventilators to prevent the escape of the warm air.

Upon making an investigation of the cause of the terrible mishap, we ascertained that the blocking under the heaters had given way, and the large pipes for carrying the gas off from the coal became detached, and thus the gas escaped into the cells. The prisoners were asleep at the time.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

MAMMOTH STEAMER.—Of the mammoth steamer now in course of construction in England, Mr. Haswell, Civil Engineer, furnishes the following account:

The following comprise most of the essential elements of this monster iron vessel building by Messrs. Scott, Russell & Co., for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company:

Length	675	feet.
Beam	83	"
Depth	60	"
Draft of water at load line	30	"

This vessel is to be propelled by four steam engines, two of them connected with side water wheel, and two propelling screw propellors.

The waterwheel engines are to be of 1,000 horses, oscillating cylinders, 74 inches diameter, by 11 feet stroke of piston.

The screw engines are to be of 1,500 horses, 84 inch cylinder, and are to be made by Messrs. Bolton & Watt.

The boilers will have 100 furnaces.

The hull is divided into two water-tight compartments of 60 feet. The weight of plates will be 10,000 tons, and the number of rivets 3,000,000. The plates at the bottom are to be one inch thick, and three-quarters at sides and top.

The frame is to be plated within as well as outside the ribs, up to the water line.

The water-wheels are to be sixty-feet in diameter.

Vessel to accommodate 600 first class and two thousand second and third class passengers, and to carry twelve thousand tons of coal.

THE BIRTH AND HISTORY OF "SAM."—The Rev. Mr. Brooke delivered a lecture at Georgetown, D. C., on the Temporal Power of the Pope, in reply to Father Bernard Maguire. At its close, he said that he did not know "Sam," but he thought he knew his history. "Sam" was born in the garden of Eden; when the world was deluged, he rode out the flood with Noah in the ark; he was present at the building of the tower of Babel; he wandered with the childen of Israel in the wilderness; he was with Miriam in the inspired song and dance; he blew the loudest ram's horn trumpet when the walls of Jericho fell; he clothed John the Baptist, and was with him on the banks of the river, he held up the chains of Paul when he reasoned of righteousness and judgment to come up before Agrippa. He had a hard time with the Popes and the Inquisition, but it was he who pointed the young Luther to the dust covered Bible on the neglected shelves of the old monastery; he brought that Bible with him across the ocean in the Mayflower; he laid the corner-stone of the first Protestant church in the colonies; and it was he who so stirred up the old and the young, the rich and poor, high and low, in the oppressed colonies, that even the mountain boys knew that "Sam" was about. He introduced Patrick Henry to the nation in the Virginia House of Burgesses, when he, with his soul overflowing with the purest patriotism, and his voice clothed with the power of thunder, gave utterance to those immortal words, still echoing in our years—"*Give me Liberty, or Give me Death!*"

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE CASE.—In Henrico county, Virginia, on Saturday last, an interesting case was tried before Judge Clopton, of the Circuit Court, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out by Lewis Schonberger, a young man of about twenty-three years of age, to get possession of his wife, Louisa Ann, who had been forcibly taken from him by her father, Mr. Patrick Jordan, on the morning of their marriage.

It appears that the person who obtained a license for the marriage from the clerk of the county swore that the parties desiring to be united were twenty-one years of age. The father seized and detained his daughter for the reason, that he alleges, that she was only little over eighteen years old.

It was contended by the counsel of the father that the marriage was null and void in consequence of the license having been obtained by perjury; but it was insisted on the other side, that the marriage had been properly solemnized by a Minister of the Gospel, upon a license from the clerk, and that no power could pronounce the marriage invalid. If the license had been obtained by fraud, the law pointed out the punishment for perjury, but the code of Virginia did not annul the marriage. The clerk, it was also contended, had no authority to administer the oath to the witness, and therefore it was not legal perjury.

The Judge reviewed the law, and declared that the 13th section of the act of Virginia, so far from annulling the marriage, legalized it, and therefore he awarded the wife to the husband.

Novel Visiting Cards.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce furnishes the following account of the latest novelty introduced into fashionable circles in France:

For the visiting cards distributed in profusion at New Year, there is a new style which has produced a great sensation, and will, it is said, become the fashion with those who like extraordinary novelties. Instead of the name printed on the card, the small piece of pasteboard has a photographic likeness of the visitor; the face appears under different aspects, according to the circumstances under which the visit is made. For instance, on ordinary occasions, your likeness will bear the habitual expression of your countenance; on New Year's day your face will be joyous and smile your felicitations. If your visit be one of condolence, your portrait will be melancholy and sorrowful. To take leave, instead of the symbolical letters P. P. C., the visitor will be represented on his card *coifed* with the traveling cap, and *framed* in the window of a railroad car. The art of photography has been so much simplified, that the cost of these portrait cards is but small. One hundred may be had for twenty-five francs, or five dollars, and are handsomely executed and embellished.

Disastrous Fire in Gainesville, Ala.

From a private letter received in this city from Gainesville, Ala., and also from the memoranda attached to the manifest of the Azile, which arrived here yesterday, we learn that a fire occurred in the above named town on Tuesday last, which occasioned an immense loss of property.

The fire appeared to have its origin in the office of A. A. Winston, whence it spread and destroyed nineteen buildings and about four thousand bales of cotton—principally stored in the warehouses of McMahon and Childress, which were among the buildings consumed.

Several dry goods stores were burnt, as also the Postoffice, O'Neil's livery stable, and Windham's saloon, over which was the Masonic Hall. Among the losers, are said to be the firms of Sole & Bogle, Rix, Kendall & Co., and Roberts & Co. The intelligence brought by the Azile, is to the effect that a messenger had arrived at Demopolis, from Gainesville, on Thursday, with the intelligence, in substance, as above.

We hope that subsequent accounts may show this report to have been exaggerated, as may have been the case from the indirect manner in which the intelligence is received.

Mobile Advertiser, Jan. 28th.

"That Alters the Case."

Five men were killed, and had all been stripped, even to their boots. One body was found with eight bayonet wounds; another was mangled, and thrown into the well. Fifteen were wounded; some so badly that they were left for dead in the work by the Russians. These had been most barbarously treated, having been repeatedly wounded after they had fallen, and in three or four instances had also been kicked, and beaten over the head with the butt of the musket, to insure a destruction of life.

London Daily News.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

We wonder whether the writer of the above ever heard of the taking of Fort Griswold by the British troops, at Groton, Conn., in the Revolutionary war; on which occasion the brave commander, LEDYARD, after surrendering his sword to the victors, was, with his own sword, immediately run through the body! And, in addition to this "most foul murder," many of the wounded garrison were put to death by the British soldiers; and one American was afterwards found among the dead with no less than *thirty-eight* bayonet wounds! It makes a vast difference *whose bull* gored the ox.

Found Dead.

The Winchester (Clark co.) *Chronicle* of Thursday, Feb. 1st, says:

Yesterday evening a man was found lying in a field belonging to Dr. Hood, about one mile from town, on the 4-mile road, frozen to death. The Coroner held an inquest over the body, when it appeared that deceased was a shoemaker by trade, and was on his way to this place to enter the employment of Mr. Taylor. It is probable that he was intoxicated, and becoming drowsy, laid down in the field to sleep—and woke up in eternity! From the evidence before the jury, it appeared that he was a nephew of David Marshall, boot and shoemaker, Main street, Louisville, Ky. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FOR A DRY COUGH.—Take of powdered gum-arabic half an ounce; liquorice juice half an ounce. Dissolve the gum first in warm water; squeeze in the juice of a lemon, then add of paregoric two drachms; syrup of squills one drachm. Cork all in a bottle and shake well. Take one tea-spoon when the cough is troublesome.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1st.—SENATE.—Mr. Stuart presented a memorial from Edward Riddle, of Boston, asking for remuneration for services at the World's Fair at London, in 1851. Referred to the Committe on Finance.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from Mr. Harvey, of Baltimore, for the final abolition of slavery provided it can be done consistently with the right of the slave-holders and our duty to the slave. He proposes the territory acquired from Mexico be set apart for colonizing the African race in this country, and that the proceeds of the public domain, including the mineral wealth of California, and the other territories thus acquired be applied in aid of the Colonization Society.

Mr. Seward, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a joint resolution for the weekly mail to and from San Francisco, and some point on the Mississippi; trip to occupy 14 days. Letters prepaid, per half-ounce, 50c. The mail not to weigh over 200 pounds. Remuneration $6,000 per trip. If from any cause the mail is delayed beyond 16 days, the pay of that trip is forfeited. If three successive delays beyond that time the contract is forfeited. The contract to be commenced within one year and to be continued for five years. It was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, called up the bill changing the appropriation for the erection of a building at Milwaukie for a customhouse, postoffice and the U. S. courts. Passed.

The Senate refused to take up the French Spoliation bill—yeas 26, nays 29.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Shields—My amendment calls for four regiments of regulars.

Mr. Hunter—Two of regulars, and five hundred volunteers, mine would be quite as cheap. The volunteers would be sufficient to excite a war, but not to carry it on.

HOUSE.—The House took up the bill authorising the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi, or the Missouri river, to the Pacific. The question was stated, and on agreeing to the report of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to strike out the enacting clause, it was negatived.

Mr. Richardson offered a substitute for the bill, striking out the grant of the two million acres of land, reserving the right of way and extending the penal laws of the United States over the line for its protection.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, seid that by the terms used the bill creates the proprietors a corporation in perpetuity, without restriction or limitation. He believed this government had no such power, and therefore he could not vote for the proposition. Under the operation of the previous question, the substitute was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas 110, nays 76.

Several unimportant bills were acted upon.

The House then took up the bill establishing the office of Surveyor General in Utah, and granting land to actual settlers, as in the other territories. The bill brought up the whole question of polygamy and Mormon morals, which were debated at some length.

Mr. Disney moved to amend, by striking out grants of land, providing only for the office of Surveyor General, and in this form the bill passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—SENATE—The debate that additional force be employed resulted in the following amendment from Mr. Shields:

That there shall be added to the army two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, organized as in the existing force, and that the officers and men authorised by this shall be entitled to the same provisions for their widows and orphans, and the same allowances and benefits in every respect as are allowed to other troops composing the army.

They shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and the men shall be recruited in the same manner as other troops and with the same conditions and limitations.

It will be recollected that the President, in his annual message, asked for what Mr. Shields' amendment gives. In his recent special message he asked, in addition thereto, 3,000 volunteers for eighteen months, to meet the present exigency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—SENATE.—Mr. Badger gave notice that on Monday next he should propose to repeal so much of the thirtieth section as to establish the judicial courts of the United States as authorises the taking of depositions without notice.

Mr. Seward, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill admitting the Russian built ship Anita to register under the name of St. Andrews, which was passed.

Mr. Mallory's bill, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, was taken up and passed. This bill proposes to place on the reserved list out of line of promotion and upon leave of absence, and pay those captains, commanders and lieutenants who are incapable of service. This reserved list pays officers as follows:

On leave—Captains, $1,800; commanders, $1,200; lieutenants, $750; passed midshipmen, $600. In sea service, navy yards or other duty—Captains, $2,800; commanders, $1,900; lieutenants, $1,050; passed midshipmen, $850.

The bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig Gen. Armstrong was taken up.

Mr. Benjamin spoke at length against the bill.

The bill was debated by Messrs. Benjamin, Seward, Clayton and Bayard, after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill for the relief of Beldin & Co., remitting duties on goods confiscated in Mexico.

The House went into committee on private bills, and thirty-six were favorably reported to the House, but not generally acted on.

There not being a quorum present, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—SENATE.—The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE.—The House took up and passed the thirty-six private bills considered yesterday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calender.

The first bill on the list was that extending Colt's patent for seven years.

A motion was made to lay the same aside, on which a lenghthy discussion arose with reference to charges of bribery at the last session, to secure the passage of this bill, and the committe appointed to investigate these charges. The committee refused to lay the bill aside. Ayes 29; nays not counted.

The discussion on the testimony before the committee was continued until the adjournment.

Wisconsin Legislature.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Wisconsin Legislature met in joint convention on Tuesday and Wednesday, without making a choice. Balloting again to-day.

In the Illinois Legislrture there was not a quorum for a joint convention.

War News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—No hope of a long peace is entertained while Urguiza is President of the Argentine confederation.

A letter from Constantinople, dated January 5th, says a column of riflemen had taken possession of the important position of Camara, near Balakalava, after driving out the Russians, who occupied it. The enemy experienced severe losses, and was completely put to flight.

The loss of the Russians at Sevastopol and the neighborhood, during the last days of December, is estimated at over 6,000.

A letter to the London Times, from Scutari, dated Jan. 8th, says the mortality in the Hospital is on the increase. The deaths from January 4th to Jan. 7th, inclusive, 179. The number in the Hospital on the 7th were 55 officers and 5,332 non-commissioned officers and privates. The atmosphere of the Hospital is becoming so pestiferous, that arrangements for transferring the convalescent to Malta or England is highly necessary.

The ship White Falcon, from New York, was chartered by the French government to convey provisions to the Crimea.

The Times, in its leading article, draws a most deplorable picture of the state of the army in the Crimea. In the beginning of January they could only muster 14,000 bayonets, and the engineers have been reduced to the same proportion, and the cavalry no longer existed. The deaths amount to sixty a day. The number of disabled, fatigued and on the sick list are one thousand a week. At this ratio, the Times compute that of the 14,000 nominally fit for service only 2,000 are in good health. The army was an army of invalids at the beginning of the month, although the Crimea winter has not yet set in.

News from Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—On Thursday last, as Mr. Oldfield, one of the Directors of the Buffalo and Brantford railroad, was getting into a sleigh at Port Colbren, he observed a man creeping along the fence towards him, and as he sat down, the man leveled a rifle and fired, the ball of which grazed Mr. Oldfield's head.

Mr. Wadsworth, President of the road, will, on Monday next, in the absence of a report from the committee appointed for the purpose, make a full exposition of the affairs of the company.

The damage done by the fire at Fort Erie to the engines, &c., is ascertained not to be as much as reported in to-day's noon dispatch. It will not exceed $20,000 or $30,800.

Pacific Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—An expedition is organizing by the Government to secure information relative to the Pacific Railroad. It consists of Captain Pope and one hundred and fifty troops. They are to ascertain if water is obtainable on Lanas de Estardo by Artesian wells.

The Africa's news was published here on Tuesday.

From Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—New Orleans papers of Friday are received. A correspondent of the Bee, writing from the city of Mexico, states that the revolution is assuming a favorable aspect in the South.

Alvarez and his lieutenants have determined to advance upon Mexico.

Villarel has been made General and Alvarez placed at the head of the first division. The report states that he is making forced marches.

Gen. Vega had left Mexico very precipitately, and his departure had excited much speculation. Those best informed say he was about to proceed to Tamaulipas and relieve Gen. Woll of the government of that department.

It was generally credited at the capital that Ciudad Victoria had pronounced in favor of the revolutionists.

The U. S. Treasurer reports the amount in the treasury on the 29th, at $21,912,708.

St. Louis News.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—The river is blocked up, and business almost suspended. We have received no Eastern mails since New York dates of the 18th.

Money matters are quiet and tight here at present. No failures since those of Page & Bacon and Loker, Renick & Co.

No election of U. S. Senator yet. The last ballot stood—Atchison 59; Doniphan 32, Benton 37; scattering 3.

Death of Bishop Capres.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—Bishop Capres, an eminent divine of the Methodist Episcopal church, is dead.

WEEKLY COURIER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1855.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER,

The Best and Cheapest Paper

IN THE WEST.

The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER (of which two editions are printed every week to suit the mails,) contains all the news of the day, both foreign and domestic, full reports of Legislative and Congressional news, financial and commercial news, editorials on matters of moment, correspondence, &c., and is beyond all question the best and cheapest paper, not only in Kentucky, but in the West. It is well printed on one of

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And the greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence of important movements in all parts of the world. No pains or expense is spared for his purpose.

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All letters and communications to be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
Courier Steam Printing House,
51 and 53, Third street, near Main,
Louisville, Ky.

☞Persons ordering their papers changed, are requested to name the Post Office where it is received as well as the one to which it is to be sent.

☞We never send back numbers of the WEEKLY COURIER to new subscribers unless specially ordered. Those who wish to have Mattie Griffith's story from the commencement should so state. We have remaining only a few more complete files.

The Coming Indian War.

The war programme seems settled upon. We cannot find a Christian and civilized foe to fight, and hence, rather than we should get out of practice in the divine art of killing, we must go to war with the savages. But will President Pierce and Col. Davis be so good as to count the cost before they commence hostilities with the acknowledged troublesome western Indians—and will they not reflect whether the olive-branch kindly tendered, and blankets humanely given, would not be less expensive. We once attempted to whip out a single tribe, the Seminole, and that Florida war cost thirty millions of dollars, without accomplishing any beneficial object which could not have been secured by pacific means.

If the cost of the present war is to be at all proportionate to the cost of that, it will considerably exceed the estimates of either of the belligerent western powers for the annual cost of the war in which they are engaged.

It will, within a few years after its commencement, cost much more than the estimated expenses of the construction and equipment of the Pacific Railroad. It can be nothing short of a war of extermination, if in its progress it is to be conducted in the spirit in which it was on our part provoked.

In view of the expenses of such a war, we think, with "Ion," of the Baltimore *Sun*, that it becomes the imperative duty of the President to husband the public treasure, and, by deferring such payment of the public debt as has been for some time going on, to avoid the necessity of resorting to loans, especially during the present stringency of the money market. That the President will take this view of the subject there is no reasonable doubt, for no one knows better than he that the war will be vigorously prosecuted by our generals for reputation, by frontier settlers for revenge, by the contractors for profit, and by a promiscuous host of speculators, land stealers, for objects of personal cupidity.

The moment the war is once commenced, it will be beyond the control of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States and all the Cabinet advisers. Calls upon Congress for men and money, for new cavalry regiments, more volunteer enlistments, more subsidies of Indian allies; for loans and treasury notes will become the whole burden of the executive messages to the next Congress and the Congress that will follow that.

A Prairie Snow Bank.

The Chicago papers of Monday morning say the trains which left Chicago on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, ran into a snow-bank near Pontiac, where at last advices, they still were. The wood becoming exhausted, on Friday, A. M., the emigrant cars were cut up and burned. On Friday morning several hundred cans of oysters served for breakfast. The cans being cut in two, those who preferred them stewed were accommodated, while others took them raw. The nearest house was three miles off, and some of the passengers, wading through to the settlement, procured teams, provisions and wood. The ladies and children were conveyed to the farmers' houses. The passengers numbered some two hundred, including the Speaker and many members of the Illinois Legislature. Three hundred men, with shovels and a week's supply, have gone from Chicago to attack this bank.

The condition of matters is no better on the Chicago and Rock Island Road. By the Chicago Tribune we learn that the train which left Rock Island on Monday morning reached Chicago on Saturday night. The trip is usually made in eight hours. This train had three locomotives, and the passengers numbered sixty, including some ladies. At one time fast was not broken for thirty hours. The rest of the time their food was principally crackers and herring, washed down with melted snow and whisky.

Death of Bishop Capers.

We learn with regret from the Charleston *Courier* of the death of Dr. Wm. Capers, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who died at his residence at Anderson C. H., on Monday morning, in the 66th year of his age.

Dr. Capers was born in St. Thomas parish, South Carolina, on the 26th of January, 1790. He received the degree of M. A. from the South Carolina College, where he was educated, and was received in the annual conference of his native State as a traveling minister in 1808. In 1828 he was sent to England as the representative of the American Methodist Episcopal Church to the British Conference, and for several years he was one of the general missionary secretaries. In 1846 he was elected Bishop.

Dr. Capers was pre-eminently distinguished for the urbanity of his manners, the elegance of his style, the oratorical finish and force of his pulpit ministrations, and also for the prominent part he always took in the affairs of the church, of which he was ever a distinguished ornament, and which will deeply feel his loss.

Lieut "Alvarado" Hunter.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* states it as a remarkable fact, that this officer has previously been twice dismissed, the service, once dismissed the squadron, six times court-marshaled, and once before a court of inquiry. He was first dismissed by Gen. Jackson, for fighting a duel with one Miller, of Philadelphia. Subsequently he was restored. During the Mexican war, it will be remembered, he was tried by court-marshal and dismissed from Perry's squadron for disobedience of orders. Soon afterwards Judge Mason, then Secretary of the Navy, gave him the command of the Taney, in the Mediterranean, and on his return he was dismissed for some alleged offence. Subsequently, Mr. Fillmore was induced to reinstate him, and he was put in command of the Bainbridge, with which vessel he returned from the Brazil station, because Commodore Salter did not see fit to send him up the Paraguay to interfere in Consul Hopkins' quarrel, and now he is dismissed again.

"Sam" in Anderson County.

Samuel, the omniscient and the omnipresent, has found his way into Anderson county, hitherto a sort of Locofoco Gibraltar, entrenched behind the cliffs of the Kentucky river. A correspondent writes us that of about eleven hundred voters in that county, eight hundred are Know-Nothings—many of whom have been leading Democrats.

For Congress in the Fifth District, P. B. Thompson, of Harrodsburg, is the choice. He served gallantly in the Mexican war; has made an efficient Commonwealth's Attorney, and Anderson county is in for him. Our correspondent, however, remarks that all matters must be left for the arrangement of "Sam."

☞Prof. E. L. Dudley, of Lexington, delivered a lecture at Cincinnati on Friday evening last, which is highly spoken of. His subject was "Air Food and Exercise."

Foreign Paupers

The matter of the exportation of foreign paupers and criminals from foreign countries into ours, and has, says the Buffalo *Advertiser*, at last awakened the attention of the national legislature. The enormity of the evil may now be worth the consideration of that body of the people's servants. We are burdened with pauperism enough which belongs to us, and do not care to support in addition the lame, maimed and blind, the poor and wretched of foreign lands. Foreign countries make it a deliberate business to send not only their paupers but their felons to our shores. They simply declare this country to be a Botany Bay, and the felon is expatriated for our benefit, and sent hither by the public authorities to practice among our people the crimes for which he had been convicted at home. If there is anything cooler than this in the history of nations; anything more audaciously impudent, we have failed to meet with it in the course of our reading. If it cannot be prevented in any other way, we think will be advisable to keep a squadron on the coast, sufficiently large and strong to drive off all these ships bound to this country, laden with the convicts and paupers of Europe. Of course, in language of this kind we do not refer to the honest, hard working and industrious immigrant, who comes here to build up his fortunes in this land, but to the contents of the alms-houses, and work-houses, the jails and penitentiaries, which are now deliberately, and with an intention to make a penal settlement of our country, emptied upon it without stint or question. We are glad to see that the subject is before the Senate of the United States, and hope that some effective law may be passed by Congress to stop the evil. If it is not a matter for legislation at Washington, then let the States into whose ports these felon and pauper ships are entering, take prompt and determined measures to bring the matter to a full termination. The insult demands some apology, and the people of the country will also demand of the government that they be protected from the taxation which all this immigration of the most miserable, the most abandoned and the most worthless of the European population will bring upon them.

The New York Senator.

To-day, February 6, has been fixed upon for the election of a Senator by the New York Legislature, the term of Mr. Seward expiring with the close of the present Congress.

By a Whig caucus Mr. Seward has been nominated for re-election, and his claims will be urged with extraordinary pertinacity. Arrayed against him is a party of power, and with a sufficient number of votes to triumph if it could unite on any one individual. That union, however, is improbable, since the interests of this mixed anti-Seward party are very diverse, and there is no man among them sufficiently strong in his own right to command their united support. We suppose, therefore, that Mr. Seward will be re-elected. Nor do we regret it. The intensity of his anti-slavery feeling is objectionable, but otherwise he is the best Senator from the North. His talents are of the first rank—his industry almost unparalleled—his liberality cosmopolitan—while in social intercourse he is reputed to be an amiable gentleman, quite popular among Southern members. We will not regret, therefore, if we are called upon to announce the re-election of Mr. Seward. The Senate needs the presence of educated and scholarly gentlemen—it requires dignity and classic eloquence to retrieve its falling fortune. Errors of feeling growing out of education and association can therefore be excused when, as in the case of Mr. Seward, the noble qualities of intellect have so great a supremacy.

The State of Oregon.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives on Monday, Jan. 29th, provides that the people of the Territory of Oregon be authorized to form a Constitution and State Government, and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Oregon. The usual courts are to be established, and until another census and apportionment the new State is to be entitled to one Representative in the Congress of the United States. Sections 16 and 36 in every township of the public lands in said State are to be granted for the use of schools; two entire sections are to be given for the use and support of a university; and ten entire sections are to be appropriated for completing the public buildings of said State, or for the erection of others. Five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands lying within the State are to be paid to the State for the purpose of making public roads and canals in the same, as the Legislature thereof shall direct, upon the condition that there be no interference with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, and that no tax is to be laid upon the lands of the United States, and no higher tax upon non-resident proprietors than upon residents.

Anti-Slavery Resolutions in the Indiana Legislature.

On Thursday, February 1st, there was a very spirited debate in the Indiana House of Representatives, on a series of resolutions instructing the members of Congress from that State to vote for the amendment of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, so as to forever prohibit slavery in those sections; also, to advocate the application of the principles of the ordinance of 1787 to all the territories the United States now possess and all that may hereafter be acquired.

A Mr. Stanton moved an amendment, instructing the Indiana Senators to vote against the admission of any more slave States in the Union; but meeting with no favor, he withdrew it. Being afterwards renewed, it was laid upon the table by a vote of 52 to 36!

Several brief speeches were made and the resolutions put to the test, when they were lost, not having received a constitutional majority. This is a very singular result in a body chosen directly upon the issue presented in the resolutions. Has the fusion party in Indiana learned that moderation is prudence, and that the least said against slavery and the South the better for the success of the Northern sentiment and the perpetuity of the Union!

Further Bank Excitement at Versailles.

The people of Versailles, Woodford county, are determined to abide by the resolves they made at a public meeting on the 27th ult., with reference to the conduct of Mr. Barclay, a banker of Lexington, who has been drawing specie out of the branch of the Commercial Bank.

Last Saturday, a messenger from Messrs. Tilford & Barclay, of Lexington, arrived in Lexington with several hundred dollars in Commercial Bank paper, designing to draw the specie for the same. He was frustrated in his purpose, however, by the populace, in accordance with their previous intimations, and the messenger returned minus the bullion.

A Great Undertaking.

J. H. Colton & Co., of New York, the celebrated map publishers, have now in course of publication the most comprehensive, as it will be the finest and most accurate Atlas of the World ever issued. It will embrace one hundred and seventy four beautifully colored plates, with accompanying letter press description. The total cost of this great publication will be near $100,000. An agent is now in this city obtaining subscribers. His assurances can be relied on, as the public will discover by examining the specimen maps he has with him.

Very Game.

Our Hoosier friends are very game, judging by the contents of two market wagons that reached this city yesterday, from Scott county, Ind. These twain-wheeled vehicles contained no less than *two thousand rabbits*, frozen stiff in their hides, and giving great encouragement to those epicures fond of *rare-bits*. There were also in the same lot eighteen deer, plump, fat, and tender looking fellows. For the rabbits one dollar per dozen was easily obtained. Of course the venison was held at a *dear* price.

☞The *Shelby News* publishes a lengthy, able and interesting letter on the American movement, from Hon. CHILTON ALLAN, of Clark county. The crowded condition of our columns prevented us from publishing it now, but we hope soon to be able to place it before the readers of the *Courier*. The *News* thinks Mr. Allan would make an excellent Governor, and there are thousands who will endorse the opinion. He is an upright and an honest man, and would adorn any station.

☞We are told that the citizens of Versailles had nothing to do with hanging Mr. Barclay, the Lexington banker, in effigy. They simply met and passed resolutions, and the effigy, which was found suspended the following morning, was supposed to have been the work of boys.

The Chinese Revolution.

An interesting lecture upon this now prominent and interesting movement, was delivered in the Walnut street Baptist Church on Sabbath evening. It possessed double interest, from the fact that the lecturer (Rev. I. P. Roberts) had been a witness of the scenes, having been residing, as a missionary in China, for nineteen years, and the religious instructor of the chief of the insurgents.

Concerning this revolutionary leader, Mr. Roberts detailed many interesting facts. He had first visited his house in 1849, being then a literary man, engaged in teaching school. His visit was superinduced by a desire to learn from Mr R. what he knew concerning the new faith, as he termed the Christian religion. With him—an inmate of his house, a close student, strict in his attendance on worship and diligent in perusing the Bible—he remained over two months. Then he presented himself as an applicant for baptism and church membership, but at the suggestion of one of the members, deferred being baptised until some means of livelihood could be obtained. This was necessary, as the instant he left his native religion he would lose his caste.

After that Mr. Roberts heard nothing further of his pupil until the insurrection broke out. As it triumphed, the leader sent word to his old teacher, and has demonstrated by his acts and words that the lessons taught by the American missionary were ineffaceable. Among his public acts are laws ordering the Bible to be taught in schools; the destruction of idols; the prohibition of opium, and other reforms, that have already had a happy effect upon the revolutionary districts.

Of the ultimate success of the revolution, there seems to be no doubt. From it great results are anticipated to religion and commerce, for though there may be much falsity in the belief of the revolutionary party, they have advanced far beyond the exclusiveness the old Tartar dynasty.

Mr. Roberts may feel justly honored, and as he was ordained to his work in Louisville, and the greater part of the funds for his support contributed in Kentucky, we may well indulge a home interest for the success of the Chinese revolution.

"Sam" and the Presidency.

We have had in the Senate quite a Presidential declaration on the part of "Sam"—that is, Sam Houston. Being twitted about his Presidential aspirations by Senator Dodge, Sam rose, and with great modesty, said he had no such object in view, and would not turn round upon his heels for it; but if the thing were forced on him, why then he should feel bound to serve, and "make a few changes," which, no doubt, he intended to apply to men as well as measures. Sam continues to hold levees every Friday evening in the east room of the White House, an object of special admiration with the ladies. If Sam is a candidate, it will take an accomplished statesman of long standing, enjoying the entire confidence of every thinking man in the country, to beat him.

Stock Market of Bourbon.

Monday, February 5th, being County Court day, Paris was devoted in a great measure to the selling of mule stock. The sale began shortly after ten o'clock, and a lot containing forty-six two year olds, was knocked down at $86 a head; twenty, two year olds were sold at $71 a head; fifty-seven, three year olds brought $87 50; a lot of twenty, three year olds, sold at $92 10; a lot of fifty-three year olds, very large and choice, brought $114; a lot of twenty, three year olds, which sold for $92; a lot of one year olds, brought $72 40. The terms of sale of most of the lots were on four months' paper, one lot sold at three months.'

Lamentable Accident.

A letter from the Postmaster at Lead Hill, in this State, informs us that Mr. John Robertson, an old and respectable citizen of Muhlenburg co., was killed on Wednesday last. He had gone after fire-wood, accompanied by a negro boy, chopped a tree, that in falling was lodged in the forks of a tree adjoining. Afterwards it fell, and one of the branches struck him across the left arm, ranging across the body, and mashing his right hip. Mr. Robertson survived only about three hours. He was a member of the order of Sons of Temperance and a good citizen.

Death of a Centenarian Soldier.

We are informed that Mr. William Shernhill, of Breckenridge county, Ky., died on the 27th of January, in the 103d year of his age. The morning of the day of his death found him in good health. After taking his breakfast he set out on foot to visit a neighbor, who resided some two miles distant, and was found dead about an hour after he started, in the middle of the road, lying with one hand on his cane and the other in his pantaloons pocket. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and achieved considerable applause as a private, by his acts of undaunted bravery and manly courage.

☞We are told that among the distinguished politicians who have recently become members of that all-conquering organization generally known as the Know-Nothings, are Hon. John J. Crittenden, Hon. R. P. Letcher and Hon. C. S. Morehead, of Frankfort. If such lights have deserted their old organization, we presume the Whig party in Kentucky may be considered as defunct for the present.

Characteristic Benevolence.

The *Banner of the Cross*, an Episcopal paper, published at Philadelphia, says that Gerard Hallock, one of the editors and proprietors of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, resides in New Haven, Connecticut, where he supports a church and minister himself. Every Monday morning the minister is expected to breakfast with him, and, on lifting his plate, finds his weekly salary of $42 beneath it.

Mr. Seward Re-Elected.

As we predicted in the *Courier* yesterday, Mr. Seward has been elected to another term of six years in the national Senate. We feel no elation of spirit at this result; and yet we feel satisfied that the great State of New York has no abler man to represent her in this important capacity.

Kentucky Stocks

There were sales at the Philadelphia board, Feb. 2d, of 12 shares Bank of Kentucky at $102; 6 Bank of Louisville at $102, and 15 Northern Bank of Kentucky at $104.

Acquitted.

In the Christian Circuit Court, after a trial of ten days, Mr. Taylor has been acquitted of the charge of being accessory to the murder of Alex. Hopson.

Discontinued

President Pierce has discontinued the land office at Jeffersonville. Lands in that district will hereafter be entered at Indianapolis.

A Threatening Priest.

Father Clark, a Catholic clergyman of Lafayette, Ind., has been bound over to keep the peace for threatening the life of Dr. Jennings.

Jeffersonville Sub Treasury.

The amount on deposit in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Jeffersonville is $66,626 84.

Personal.

The Hon. Charles S. Morehead, for many years the able representative in Congress from the Ashland District, was in the city yesterday.

Resigned.

Dr. C. C. Forbes has resigned the office of Assistant at the Western Lunatic Asylum, in Hopkinsville.

The Infidel Celebration.

The Shelbyville *News*, in noticing the recent celebration in this city of the birth-day of Thomas Paine, thinks it was an affair "peculiarly appropriate" to those engaged in it. It publishes the following extract from a letter written and published by Paine in 1796, addressed to General WASHINGTON:

All her rights of commerce and navigation are to begin anew, and that with loss of character to begin with. If there is sense enough left in the heart to call a blush into the cheek, the Washington administration must be ashamed to appear. And as to you, sir, treacherous in private friendship, (for so you have been to me, and that in the day of danger,) and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an APOSTATE or an IMPOSTER—whether you have abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any.

THOMAS PAINE.

And the editor of the *News* then adds:

"The entire letter, which is very lengthy, is of a piece with the above extract. And is it not very appropriate for *foreign infidels*, who have sought safety in flight from their own country, to celebrate the birth-day of a *foreign infidel*, who could thus write to America's beloved Washington?"

—The British Admiralty Chart of the Arctic sea lately issued, gives to the land discovered by the Grinnell expedition, the name of "Grinnell's Land." In a former chart it had been called Prince Albert's Land. The correction is a handsome acknowledgment of Mr. Grinnell's benevolent enterprise.

The Great Western Snow Storm.

Trains Buried in Snow.

The St. Louis *News*, of Friday, February says:

Our informant left Bloomington last Sunday, and by dint of severe labor, in which all the passengers toiled heartily and laboriously, the train succeeded in making its way through. At one drift, the snow was so deep that it overtopped the cars, and the train had to root its way through, completely hid from view, and enveloped in the bleak shroud. To aid the engine, the passengers turned out, and having a lot of shovels prepared for an emergency, worked for several hours, in throwing the snow off the track. The intensity of the cold may be imagined when it is stated that the thermometer indicated thirty degrees below zero. Twenty-seven miles beyond Bloomington, a train of cars was frozen up in a drift, not able either to proceed or retreat, in consequence of a lack of fuel. The cars were filled with passengers, many of whom were women and children, and their sufferings may be conceived, when we state that they had torn three cars to pieces for fuel.

While our informant was at Bloomington, an effort was made to reach the sufferers. Sleighs were started off to the spot, but after a day of weary labor, in which the horses were broken down and exhausted, they returned to Bloomington, having gone only twelve miles. The great depth of the snow, the difficulty of getting through the huge drifts, lying at frequent intervals along the prairies, the terrific force of the wind, which filled the air with whirling snow, and the almost insufferable severity of the cold—made the attempt to reach the cars with sleighs, a hopeless and futile task. So much for the suffering on the Chicago and Mississippi road.

Illinois Central Railroad—Passengers Eating Dogs

On the Illinois Central, affairs are worse still. A train is frozen up near Decatur, and the wretched passengers suffer, not only for lack of fuel, but for want of food, and shocking to relate, were compelled by the bitter necessities of their condition to *eat dogs to keep from starving!* This fact is reliably stated in the Bloomington and Springfield papers, and is further confirmed by the testimony of individuals in Bloomington. Indeed, it was a subject of conversation in that city.

A Mr. Morgan, nephew of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Mississippi road, had both his legs frozen, and it is feared that many others have suffered similar calamities.

Snow Ten Feet Deep in Keokuk, Iowa.

The Keokuk Whig, of January 23d, says: "A snow storm set in on the 20th, and continued without interruption for 32 hours. The sky during the whole time was filled with so dense a mass of flying snow that it was impossible to see at a distance of a few yards.

The wind continued to blow from the northwest, a perfect hurricane. Forest trees were prostrated; old buildings were blown down; good houses, barns, and out-buildings were unroofed; fences removed; signs and every other moveable substance within the reach of the wind, was rent asunder, and tossed about like so much chaff.

There was great suffering with many that were not prepared for such a storm, in consequence of the intense cold. The mercury fell to nine degrees below zero; and the snow was so deep that neither man nor beast could get about.

And now, up to this time—the hour of going to press—we have not seen a team in the town of Keokuk, so usually crowded with merchandise, country teams, drays and vehicles of every kind, all rushing ahead with the utmost vigor. The streets are blocked with snow.

We have never seen anything that looked so much like the dreary storms of New England as this. Drifts of snow piled up from six to ten feet high, and all mankind converted into "chattering monkeys;" women scolding because the men don't stir and get the snow out if they will, and the men scolding because they have not got a little "nigger" to do it for them.

A Town Over Snowed—Printing Office and Well Filled!

The Carthage (Ill.) *Republican* says:

The storm raged incessantly all day Sunday, and such was the force of the wind that the snow was forced through every crack and crevice of our dwellings, and probably not a house in town was air-tight enough to keep the snow out. It was next to impossible to get from one part of the town to another, and every one very wisely kept in doors. In fact, it was impossible for any one to have been long exposed to the storm and survived.

On Monday our office presented an appearance that would have discouraged most printers. The wind had forced the door open; the floor was covered with snow, in some places over a foot deep; every case was filled.

We hear of some stock being froze to death, and a great many fowls were destroyed. One man in town had his well completely filled with snow, and had to melt snow water to thaw it out.

Ten Degrees below Zero!

The Burlington (Iowa) *Gazette*, of January 23d, says:

After a winter of unusual mildness so far, a change came all at once over the spirit of the dream and on Sunday old Boreas put in his best licks determined to make up for lost time. The northwest wind howled, driving before it a blinding snow storm, and in about twenty-four hours the thermometer went down forty degrees. On Monday morning it stood at ten below zero, and the snow was piled in heavy drifts, from two to five feet deep. Some of our oldest residents say they have no recollection of such a heavy snow-storm. We understand the Muscatine stage had to put back yesterday morning, the driver being unable to force his way through the snow banks. He did not get more than a mile or so from town.

Kentucky News.

The Green river Synod, (Cumberland Presbyterian), which adjourned at Princeton some two weeks since to meet on Wednesday last at Hopkinsville, again failed to get a quorum, and adjourned till the next regular meeting, which will be held at Elkton.

On Wednesday night, 24 ult, a school house, on the Falmouth road, near 'Squire Garret's, in Harrison county, was entirely consumed by fire.

——A new Post-office has been established at Garnet's Station, Harrison county, five miles from Cynthiana, on the railroad.

——The Baptist Church at Russleville has purchased a melodeon.

——Ben Selby, "a fellow of infinite jest" is spoken of as a candidate for representative from the county of Marion.

——There was a white man and a negro found frozen to death, near Campbellsville, Taylor county, on last Monday night week. They both were in liquor.

——A man by the name of John Farmer, living near New Market, in Marion county, shot off his hand by the premature discharge of a shot gun, one day last week. The attendant physicians, Drs. Forest and Porter, amputated the hand, but he was not expected to live.

——The dwelling houses and out-houses of Mr. Joseph Fogle, about nine miles from Lebanon, was consumed by fire on Monday night last. Everything was consumed in the dwelling; and the meat house was destroyed, together with about sixty bushels of wheat.

——On Sunday evening several negro cabins were burned, belonging to Mr. John Englemar, of Lincoln county.

——The Trustees of Dycusburg have put a stop to the vending of ardent spirits in that village.

[For the Louisville Daily Courier.]

The Old Rouner Plow vs. Brinley Plow.

Messrs. Editors: Mr. Brinley, in a communication to the Courier, over his own name, not only claims the invention of the Rouner Plow, but claims to be the inventor of the Steel Mould Board. Now, the truth is, Mr. B. is inventor of nothing, nor is he capable, at least I would judge so, from the fact of a man to set such claims as he does in a respectable newspaper, to be the inventor of Steel Rouner Plow, which have been made of steel and iron, for the last twenty-five years, and, as I said before, without the least improvement whatever. It is true, Mr. B. has received premiums at fairs for his plow—what of that? The fact is, the judges at those fairs, not one in five, know a plow from a saw buck. If they have, would they have left out the Cincinnati Plow at the fair in Louisville.

It is also true that Mr. Brinley has given several plows to windy individuals, and drawn them out in letters in praise of his plow—as they would say the Brinley Plow—but I say the Rouner Plow which is a good plow in light soil, and in conclusion I would say to Mr. Brinley, the writer of this knows something about plows, and will do Mr. Brinley the justice to say he makes a good old fashion Rouner Plow. The same you can find at every cross roads' smith shop in the West, and just as good as those made by Mr. Brinley. With this difference they do not send men out to make speeches over the Rouner Plows, and have themselves compared to Clay, Webster and Calhoun, for they feel a delicacy of being in such good company.

TOURNAMENT.

Resumption.

The New York *Tribune* of Thursday says:

We are gratified to learn that the prospects are very favorable for an early resumption of payment on the art of Messrs. Page & Bacon, of St. Louis. The late steamers are understood to have brought considerable remittances from Page, Bacon & Co., for the account of the St. Louis house, and the friends of that house here have combined to make it a sufficient loan to enable it to resume payment on all its obligations. Of this fund a very considerable amount has already been pledged, with every prospect of making up the remainder.

Another Bad Bank.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday, says:

The Bank of Laurel is now generally discredited. The cashier was in the city a few days since, but returned home in a pet. He was displeased that Woolley, Bowen, and others should have shaved his issues 25 per cent., and said, so we have been informed, that he would not pay them one dollar for that which they paid but seventy-five cents.

John Bull Waking Up

Among the "subjects for premiums" just published by the Institution of Civil Engineers in Great Britain, we find:

An inquiry into the causes which have hitherto prevented the asserted high speed of steam navigation on the American rivers from being arrived at in England.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—On the 30th of last month a man named James R. Bainbridge, said to have been a highly intelligent man, who had property somewhere on Lake Erie, having been reduced from some cause to acting as fireman on the steamer Castle Garden, was accidentally, it was supposed, left at Maysville, and was found dead a few days after in a school house in Pendleton county, near Havilandville, in a sitting posture near a desk.

Letter from Washington.

Close of the Session—Old Measures and New Measures—The Tariff—The Next Congress—Prospect of the Future—The Smithsonian Institution.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1855.

MR. W. N. HALDEMAN: There is an increasing interest clustering around the proceedings of both houses of Congress. The session is drawing rapidly to a close. Much yet remains to be done. It is a matter of gratulation to all who have truly American feelings that there is a good degree of union and harmony among members on the general issues before the country. Let us hope that it will so continue until the end. Much depends in this respect on the people themselves. Their representatives more readily reflect their principles and spirit than they may at first suppose. If the people are united, harmonious, efficient, and industrious at home, a kindred feeling and purpose will more or less pervade both houses of Congress. "Like master, like man," is an old domestic proverb, but it applies equally well, and with great practical force to the intimate relations that exist between the constituent and the representative. As the people reflect their heart-felt sentiments through that great mirror of truth—the independent press—the member in his seat will catch the popular lineaments, and, sooner or later, "govern himself accordingly."

There is a prospect that a considerable amount of old business will be disposed of, and with good effect. Nor is there any probability of any serious presidential veto. As to new measures but little should be expected. There is a determination apparent to hand them all over, *nem. con.*, to the next session. In this way a disposition will be made of the tariff. But it will be likely to give general satisfaction in the end. The next Congress will contain an element that will take a more *American* and less of a *foreign* view of the tariff. It will discourage our present ruinous importations of extravagant articles and the exportation of American gold and silver. This will be a great advantage to the nation. The South as well as the North will be permanent gainers by this American movement.

You have seen much in the papers respecting the recent action of a majority of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution—the great establishment founded at Washington "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Professor Henry, the efficient Secretary of the Institution, has been constrained, by a high sense of duty, to take a decided stand against certain measures that were proposed by others, calculated to pervert the Institution from the original design of its founder, and directly adverse to the acts of Congress. The Regents have sustained the Professor in his manly stand, and subsequently he has been endorsed by strong votes in both houses. This is as it should be. The Smithsonian is intended to be an *American* Institution, and as such it should be maintained.

But, by your permission, I will defer further comments on these and other important matters to future letters.

AMERICANUS.

MR. WISE.—The orator of Accomac is industriously stumping the State of Virginia. On the 24th ult., he addressed a meeting in Charlottsville. The New York *Herald's* correspondent gives the following account of the affair:

He spoke in the Town Hall, which was crowded with an audience of about one thousand. The galleries were filled with ladies. The larger portion of the audience were students from the University of the State, in this town, and perhaps the aggregate number of voters present did not exceed three hundred. Mr. Wise's speech was rather coldly received up to its termination, when he came out upon the Know-Nothings, and then he called down upon him a constant hissing from all parts of the house. Some applauded, some whistled, some hooted, some laughed, and now and then cracked a joke, and among them all, an interesting excitement was kept up till Mr. Wise retired from the stage. He evidently feels himself already defeated; and well he may, for the Know-Nothings have everything in their own hands. Why, in this little town, where there is a popular vote of only five hundred, there are three hundred Know-Nothings; and on the very night of Mr. Wise's speech, (so I am told, and you may rely upon it my information is correct) the Know-Nothings held a meeting here, and initiated forty new members.

Foreigners in Office.

In yesterday's Washington Union, we find an editorial article giving a statement of the number of natives and foreigners holding office under the United States Government, which at this time possesses interest. From the summary, it appears that the total number of persons employed under the State, Treasury and Interior Departments is 4,106, of whom 3,346 are Americans by birth, 430 foreigners, and 330 whose place of birth is unknown. This is intended to prove that comparatively few foreigners are in office under the national government; but a brief calculation will show that there are as many as the foreign population bears proportion to the native in the country.

At the date of the last census there were 17,737,000 native whites, and 2,210,000 foreigners. This is in the proportion of about one foreigner to about eight natives, while the number of office holders, as given above, is in exactly the same proportion. If the 330 whose birth is not known, be foreigners, there would be an excess of them. Whether the statement has been made up in such a manner as to show just such a proportion, we do not know, but there are some facts which deserve mention. Thus, of the lighthouse-keepers, 238 are set down as Americans, 32 foreigners, and 132 *not known*; in the Customs department, 1,845 Americans, 227 foreigners, and 26 *not known*, while in the Interior department, which embraces the land, patent, Indian, pension and other divisions, there are none where birth is not known, and the proportion is 286 Americans to 35 foreigners, exactly 8 to 1. The statement reveals that the United States despatch agent in London is an unnaturalized foreigner, that twenty-seven of our Consuls, or commercial agents, are also unnaturalized, and that of the foreigners employed in the State department, one is not naturalized, "but soon will be."—*Phil. American.*

Senator Wilson not Elected by the Know-Nothings.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

Those who think it was Know-Nothingism that elected Wilson, it is said, deceive themselves. His friends express their opinion, when asked if that really was the reason of his election, by a long and significant whistle. Of course, there are many who would have preferred such a man as Charles F. Adams, Stephen C. Phillips, or Richard H. Dean; but, under the circumstances, they deem it better that a pretty strong dose should be administered to Boston Whiggery. The legacy that Daniel Webster leaves to the United States Senate is Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson. These are the first fruits of his famous 7th of March speech.

MISS JULIA DEAN.—The Galveston (Texas) Times, of the 29th, says:

Miss Julia Dean, the accomplished and popular actress, was married on Sunday last, the 21st, at the Tremont House, in this city, to Dr. Hayne, of South Carolina. The engagement is made by this lady in this city and elsewhere, we are informed, will be completed before she retires from the stage to the quiet scenes of domestic life. She enacted the part of *Julia* in "The Hunchback," on Saturday evening last, before a house crowded to excess. Many were not able to procure seats, and many others no place even to stand.

ONE OF THE "STRONG-MINDED" WOMEN.—On last Sunday, a young girl, evidently about 19 years of age, made her appearance on the wharf-boat, at this place, dressed in masculine costume, waiting for the first downward bound steamer. Her hair was closely chopped, and surmounted with a cloth cap; she also wore a cloth frock coat and a pair of jeans trowsaloons, but displayed a neat foot in a pair of women's shoes. She was recognized, in spite of her disguise, and attracted quite a crowd of starers. One old chap present, said he had never seen a "single" woman fixed off that way before, but that several of his acquaintances had wives who had been wearing the breeches ever since they had been married.

The R. J. Ward came along in a short time, and the young girl hurried up to the gentlemen's cabin, where that polite and favorite clerk, R. J. Woolfolk, received him (her) with all due courtesy. This erring young female, we are reliably informed, is on her way to join a "faithless swain," who is on coal-boat floating to the "sunny south," and who, it is said, has a wife and two responsibilities in Hawesville.—*Hawesville Eagle.*

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.—General report gives out that on the 22d, and not far from Odessa more than 360 soldiers and several Jewish carters perished in a snow storm. The causes of death were the want of adequate warm clothing, and the sudden set in of a frost; and it is also said that the wagons and teams had gone on before the men, who were thus left behind, and as the soldiers had on wet clothes from the previous rain, they froze into a crust of ice when the frost began. They looked about for a bridge but could not find any. The day after groups of frozen bodies were found, and between 20 and 30 men lay in each heap.—*Eng. paper.*

☞Judge H. Knickerbocker, of Columbia co., (who is said to have been the original of Irving's "Deidreich Knickerbocker," in his amusing history of New York,) died on Tuesday, in Williamsburgh. Judge K. was a member of Congress in 1809-10. He was widely known and everywhere respected, as one of the finest specimens of the old Dutch chivalry that Time had preserved to these latter days. The quaint stories and laughable anecdotes of which the Judge is the hero, are almost innumerable.

N. Y. Tribun 1 t.

FURS IN FASHION.—The last letter of the Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that "furs will form the most remarkable part of our out-door toilette for the next three or four months; the furs preferred are Canada, Martin, Vison and Sable. Ermin is used only for ball cloaks as lining or trimming, in which case it is applied in broad bands. Small fur *chatelaines* are still worn."

Rumored Robbery of Comptroller Flagg.

Yesterday afternoon, a rumor was circulated about town that Comptroller Flagg had been robbed of $180,000 by a pickpocket, while crossing the Park, on his way home.

New York Times, 1st.

Kentucky Items.

——The Court House at Winchester, has been greatly damaged by leakages through the slate roof.

——The price of coal at Hawesville, has been reduced to 6½ cents per bushel.

——At Hawesville, Messrs. Trabue & Nesbitt have very ingeniously converted one of the large rocky caverns on their property, fronting their lower coal depot, into a substantial and secure Powder Magazine, by merely throwing a three foot wall across the entrance. The cave has capacity for holding 5,000 kegs.

——A railroad is to be constructed from the Well Hill coal mines, Daviess county, to Owensboro, a distance of nine miles.

——A large force is engaged in laying the track between London and Knoxville, on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. The bridge is nearly ready for the passage of the cars.

Tennessee.

——Col. McMahon, late of the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, has issued a prospectus for a new paper to be published in that city called the Bulletin.

——A Democratic State Convention will be held in Nashville, March 20th.

——A monument has been erected in Memphis to the memory of Major Hiram Kaine, formerly local editor of the Memphis Appeal.

Our Washington Correspondence.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1855.

I mentioned in my last that Mr. Cutting had reported from the Judiciary Committee a joint resolution disapproving the act of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, with a view to prevent the consummation of a most gross fraud, and securing of the fruits of a trick which has very much the appearance of a forgery.

In reporting this resolution, Mr. Cutting took occasion to give a brief history of the whole transaction, which is of a character so disreputable, and is likely to be so unproductive to those who have been connected with it, that I think it worth while to lay a portion of its history before your readers, especially as there is a case now pending before the Supreme Court here, involving the validity of the repeal of the act granting the 850,000 acres of land to the Territory of Minnesota, as Congress supposed and intended, but, through the fraud spoken of, to the company which the Territorial Legislature had chartered.

Mr. Cutting said he was directed by the Committee on the Judiciary to make a brief statement of the circumstances connected with the act proposed to be disapproved, and upon which this report is founded. It is within the recollection of the House that at an early day of the last session a bill came from the Senate granting portions of the public land to the Territory of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a railway. And about the same time, in pursuance of notice, another bill was introduced in this House, by one of the honorable members from Michigan, having the same object in view. While these two bills were pending an act was passed by the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota—approved by the Governor thereof—on the fourth day of March, incorporating the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company.

It is necessary that I should draw the attention of the House to one of the provisions of that act. It was provided that the lands which had been, or might at any time thereafter be granted by the United States to the Territory of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of this railroad, should be, and thereby were, vested absolutely in the individuals composing this company, without the necessity of any further deed or grant; so that the title, by virtue of this act, to all these lands was, as far as this territorial act could make it, perfect. The amount of land disposed of by these bills to aid Minnesota was eight hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and eighty acres.

The Senate bill having been, after discussion, laid on the table by the House, some time after the bill which had been introduced on notice by one of the honorable members from Michigan, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, was reported back by the same gentleman, and was retained in the House, and, after various questions taken on it, was finally passed. But inasmuch as anterior to that action there had been the territorial act, now proposed to be disapproved, passed, by which the title, in fee, to all these eight hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and eighty acres were vested in this Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, this House declared that no portion of the lands provided for by that bill should inure to the benefit of any railroad corporation, constituted or organized. As this Northwestern Railroad Company had been constituted by law, but not organized, it came within the direct purview of the act of this House, and was intentionally excluded from any benefit from the grant of the lands. After this bill had passed, it is within the recollection of the House that an unauthorized alteration of it was made by effacing the word "*or*," and inserting the word "*and*," so that the act was made to read that no portion of the lands thus granted should inure to the benefit of any railroad company, constituted *and* organized. But as this railroad company was only constituted, and not organized, it was thus made to escape from the provisions of the act thus spoliated, and it became entitled, by that alteration, in connection with the act which we propose to annul, to these lands—thus perverting the act, by the alteration, to the exact contrary of what the House had determined.

This bill went to the Senate, and from there to the Executive. It was approved by the Executive on the 29th of June, and on the 30th June, or the 1st of July, as quick as news could reach the city of New York, a meeting was held by certain individuals at the Astor House, who there, in point of form, organized this Northwestern Railroad Company, and claimed the title, in *fee-simple*, to these eight hundred and fifty-thousand acres of land, and insisted that they had acquired thereby a vested and perfect title thereto.

It having been suspected that some unauthorized and fraudulent alteration had been made in the act, a committee of investigation was raised. The result was two reports and a bill being introduced by a portion of the committee of investigation, declaring the construction of the act as it passed this House, on motion of an honorable gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Craige) everything but the enacting clause was striken out, and a section repealing the act granting these lands to Minnesota, was substituted and carried. After this repeal had thus been consummated by the House, the Senate, for want of time to concur in the House bill, amended a private bill by adding a section repealing the Minnesota land bill, and in this form returned it to this House, which concurred, and it was approved by the President.

Notwithstanding this repeal, this railroad company insisted that it was beyond the power of this House, beyond the power of Congress to repeal a statute which had vested a right or interest in lands in the Territory of Minnesota; and that, therefore, their title to these lands, claiming under the Territory of Minnesota, had not been and could not be impaired by any act of Congress. Shortly afterwards, and as early as the 23d day of October—I desired the House to notice dates—the District Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota, without any instructions from any department, without the knowledge of any department, and in violation of his official duty, commenced an action, in the name of the United States, against this Northwestern Railroad Company, the object and purpose of which was to enable the title of this company to these lands to be adjudicated. It was an action of trespass for entering upon these lands and cutting down timber, and carrying it away. It was commenced on the 23d of October. The pleadings are exceedingly voluminous; but within the remarkably short space of twelve days the summonses were served, declaration filed, plea put in, replication to the plea filed, and demurrer to the plea; issue was thus joined, the cause set down for argument, argued and decided against the United States, and all in twelve days! So that on the suit which was commenced on the 23d of October, there was judgment entered on the 4th of November absolutely against the United States, without any power to amend the pleadings, or without any further action there. This judgment was consummated on the 9th of November. From this judgment a writ of error was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the cause was docketed here on the 21st of January. And the first knowledge or notice, official or unofficial, that any of the departments of Washington had of the existence of this action was the docket of the cause in this city on the last mentioned day.

Mr. Cutting said it would not be denied, that Congress has the power to protect the public lands against territorial aggression, and against territorial legislation, in opposition to the landed rights of the United States. The act enables Congress, at all events, to disapprove of acts of self-protection, which affect the rights of property in the United States. For this reason the committee had directed him to report the resolution disapproving the act incorporating the company which strikes it out of existence. He went on to say, that when the Committee on the Judiciary came to look at the names of the persons mentioned in the territorial act proposed to be repealed, who were to receive this grant of eight hundred and fifty thousand and odd acres of the public lands, the committee found that one of the immediate grantees of the government was the Governor of that Territory, who signed the bill, and another was the Secretary of the Territory, who certified the bill.

When, therefore, we find a territorial act passed for the benefit of Governors and Secretaries, and public officers of the government, concerned officially in the passage of the act, having for one of its objects the acquisition of the public lands, I take it for granted that the matter being brought to the attention of the House, they will promptly disapprove of and disaffirm such an act. I submit that there can be no question of the power or the propriety of the action of Congress, when they find that there has been territorial legislation for the benefit of the private interests of government officials in opposition to their public duties, to pass an act disapproving of and disaffirming the transaction.

Thus you have a brief, but sufficiently clear, history of this disreputable transaction from beginning to end, except the fact that, in consequence of the part the District Attorney of Minnesota played in bringing the suit and making up the pleadings, evidently with the view of having the United States defeated, and a decision quite confirming the company's claim to the lands, he has been removed from office.

And, speaking of removing from office, reminds me of the fact that Lieut. Hunter, of "Alvarado" memory, has been removed from the Navy, for leaving the Brazilian Station without and in violation of orders.

Mr. Bayard occupied a portion of the time of the Senate to-day in defending his father, James A. Bayard, from aspersions cast upon it by Mr. Jefferson as published in the fifth volume of his works, lately published by authority of Congress. Mr. B. spoke for an hour and a half, adducing proofs that what Mr. Jefferson had written was not true. The matter in controversy related to Mr. B.'s course in the election by the House of Mr. Jefferson in February, 1801. The circumstances were historical, and the speech commanded deep attention, and excited a lively interest. When he had concluded, Mr. Mason and Mr. Hunter, being Virginians, followed with remarks exculpatory of Mr. Jefferson, or excusatory of him. They thought it not strange that he should be mistaken in regard to the facts, or should draw inferences different from those drawn by Mr. Bayard, Sr., and yet be perfectly truthful and honest. This may be so; but unfortunately for Mr. J.'s memory, he has in so many instances been mistaken in regard to facts, and drawn erroneous inferences, which he has left upon record, that there is much less reliance to be placed upon what he has left than there otherwise would have been. See Lee's Remarks upon the writings of Mr. Jefferson, where Mr. J. is confronted by Mr. L. and made to contradict himself in the most extraordinary manner for a truthful man. The world knows more of Mr. Jefferson, by a great deal, since the publication of his writings, as left by himself, by his grandson, Thos. Mann Randolph, his executor, than they did during his lifetime, or than ever could have been known, but for the publication of his own writings, written and prepared by himself.

SHELBY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1855.

Mr. Maury, ex-Mayor of this city, one of our wealthiest citizens, and one of the most public-spirited and benevolent, died to-day, universally lamented. Mr. Pleasanton, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and the last of those in office who came here with the removal of the Government from Philadelphia, in June, 1800, died on Wednesday evening, and Mr. Molino, Minister from Costa Rica, on Thursday.

There is one other individual still living who also came from Philadelphia with the Government—Michael Nourse—who became a clerk in the Register's Office when the Treasury Department was first organized under the constitution, and continued in that Bureau from that time till the spring of 1853, being Chief Clerk for more than twenty years. On the incoming of the present very *illustrious* administration he was turned adrift, though he has had to be sent for on various occasions, and has saved the Government many thousand dollars by his recollection of cases which would have been paid a second time, but for his memory and knowledge of the old books and papers of the department.

The public little know, and in truth seem very little to care, how much the Government annually loses by the turning-out of experienced clerks and heads of bureaus from the positions they have long held, and with the business of which they had become so familiar. It is a very injurious and very expensive policy.

Mr. Clayton made an unsuccessful effort yesterday to get up the French spoliation bill in the Senate. There was too much anxiety to dispose of the army appropriation bill, which was passed at a late hour in the day.

The Senate refused to authorize the raising of 3,000 volunteers, asked for by the Secretary of War, 13 to 35, but added four regiments to the regular army, and appropriated the sum of $2,500,000, for the purpose of organizing, arming, equipping, and supporting these regiments one year.

The House, yesterday, refused to put the people of Utah upon the same footing in regard to lands as those of New Mexico, on the avowed ground of a certain "domestic institution" existing amongst them, but authorized a surveyor general to be appointed for that Territory and the lands to be surveyed.

In the course of the discussion upon this bill some members, especially from Virginia, Mr. Letcher and Mr. McMullin, talked a good deal about "donating" lands—the good, old, simple, expressive Saxon word, *giving*, being kicked out of doors by this new upstart and intruder, as the words, "remainder" and "rest" have been by that villainous "balance," which obtrudes his ugly phiz so often into ones face in Congress and elsewhere, where he has no business. Words of this kind, I am glad to say, are never heard from Mr. Clayton, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Everett, Mr. Chandler, nor any one habitually careful and correct in the use of language, and desirous of preserving the purity of our own; nor did I ever hear one of them fall from the lips of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, or Mr. Calhoun.

The French spoliation bill will be called up in the Senate to-morrow, and its passage strongly urged by Mr. Clayton. It will be as strenuously resisted, as it is evident that all the influence the Executive can exert has been and will be exerted to defeat it.

The election of Mr. Wilson, a strong Free-soiler, to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts, by one vote, is greatly regretted by the K. N.'s here. It is said, however, that before he could be elected he was obliged to pledge himself solemnly that he would eschew Free-soilism, and become national and conservative, and it is confidently predicted by some here that he will be as good as his word. If not, there is no doubt he will be stigmatized and disowned by the K. N.'s of the whole country.

Mr. Seward and his friends, I believe, consider his election as an affair accomplished, or at least beyond the power of any ordinary contingency.

The State election for Governor, &c., takes place very soon in New Hampshire, where the K. N.'s have just nominated a very popular man, formerly a Democrat, which greatly increases their chance of success.

Mr. Slidell has returned from Baton Rouge, where he went to attend to his election, looking quite complacently and satisfiedly since the renewal of his lease of a seat in the Senate for another term of six years. But look as complacently as he may, the Whigs will never forget nor forgive the *Plaquemine* affair. Should he ever obtain nobility, what a euphoneous title, that of *Earl of Plaquemine* would be; and, like the titles usually conferred upon the deserving by Napoleon, it would be historic as well as euphoneous—commemorative of an *extraordinary* victory.

SHELBY.

The Late Luther Severance.

The following incidents connected with the history of Mr. Severance, from the *Rural Intelligencer* will be read with interest:

Thirty years ago—to us it seems but as yesterday—we made the acquaintance of a flaxen-haired youth who came to this place, just out of his apprenticeship to Gales & Seaton, publishers of the National Intelligencer, Washington. He came as an adventurer in the printing business, and issued proposals for a paper—there was none in Augusta—and called it the Kennebec Journal. He printed and edited his own paper—setting the types at his case from the thinking-machine of his own head. He proved to be the ablest editor that Maine ever had. In less than five years the people *forced* him into a seat in our Legislature, then holding its temporary sessions in Portland. Afterwards, he was chosen to the State Senate again and again; then he was *forced* into the Congress of the United States; and less than twenty years saw the poor apprentice boy that left Washington in 1825, seeking his fortune "down East" now a member of the National Legislature in the same city, one of the most talented, efficient, and honored members of that body.

Meanwhile, he conducted his paper with as much readiness and fidelity as ever. He never sought office—supremely modest—it was always forced upon him, and the favor was done by him to the public, not by the public to him, whenever he accepted a public trust. It was he that made Millard Fillmore Vice President of the United States, and the death of Gen. Taylor made him President. Retiring from Congress to the editorial post of the Kennebec Journal, his health began to fail him, and President Taylor offered him an appointment as Commissioner of the United States to the Sandwich Islands. He was there four years, and returned last summer with a cancer upon his under lip, which has now eaten out the whole lower portion of his face and into his throat, and has destroyed the power of speaking and masticating food; and yet, true to his "ruling passion," he contrives to write articles every week for his old paper, the Kennebec Journal.

From the same paper, we copy the close of a feeling obituary of the deceased:

He could communicate with his family only by writing; and the last words he ever wrote were on his dying bed, under circumstances which showed the preparedness of his soul for its ascent to the spirit land. Beckoning his daughter to his side, with a faint hand tracing the request upon a slate he signified his desire that she would sing. The request was affecting; and she asked what, if anything in particular, he most desired her to sing?—He seized the pencil, and with a trembling, dying grasp, wrote:

"I would not live alway, I ask not to stay."

One can conceive how, amid bleeding hearts and weeping eyes a dutiful child nerved herself to soothe the departing spirit of a fond father with the melody of that affecting song. At its close, he beckoned to a faithful religious brother, who had stood by him during all his sufferings since his return to Augusta, to kneel at his bedside and pray. He did so, and God heard that prayer. Luther Severance is no more—rather, he is forever. No man could be taken from among us more universally beloved, or more sincerely lamented. All feel to be mourners. The City, the State, the Republic—each has lost one of its most valuable men. His age was 57.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The defeat of the volunteers enlistment bill, which it was intended to tack to the regular army bill, by an overwhelming vote in the Senate, (there being but thirteen votes for it,) quiets that matter forever. Instead of the volunteers, a provision was made for additional regulars, which passed, and settled, in its turn, the bill for re-organizing the regular army, and appointing nine additional brigadier-generals. Time has so far advanced that there is no other way of legislating than by tacking amendments to the regular appropriation bills.

It is now a well ascertained fact that the administration has given up all idea of territorial aggrandizement, and events seem to favor their determination. The Sandwich Islands are about to be *sandwiched* by love and matrimony. The young king, who might have laughed down the suggestions of crazy consul Miller, is not insensible to the charms of an English woman, and is about to pour his orison into her lap. Love is a more powerful agent than diplomacy, and, as Lord Bacon says, goes by "contrast."

Great presidential preparations are now making in this city, to be commenced by a general sacrifice of suspected persons and promotion of the faithful. Soup-houses are to be opened for the disappointed.

The great pen with which Sam wrote his autograph yesterday was not plucked from the bird of love, but was taken from the tail of the great American condor—a bird strong enough to carry off an Indian boy, and take in flight with him to the highest cliff.

The tariff is drooping and the revenue rapidly falling off. The ruination shops of New York and Philadelphia have an unusual supply of lace and silks on hand, and imports will be much smaller during the current fiscal year than during the year preceding. The different railroad companies will import few or no rails, and fortunes will not be spent at watering places during the coming summer. So the evils resulting from the present tariff will not overwhelm the country. "Exhausted nature will manage to survive it."

United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Charles Durkee, an ultra Abolitionist, has been elected in the United States Senate from Wisconsin, by a majority of one vote in its Legislature. The Milwaukie News, a staunch Democratic paper, thus speaks of him:

On all the old issues before the country, his sympathies and convictions of right are with the Democratic party. Mr. Durkee was a zealous supporter of the principles and measures of the administration of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, and is opposed to all the loose legislation and liberal constructions of the Constitution, that lead to establishing United States Banks, high tariffs, granting land grabs, Galphinisms, Gardinerisms, &c. Mr. Durkee is a free trade, land-reform Democrat, and acts with the Democratic party on every issue but the slavery question. On that subject he is a monomaniac. Possessed naturally of great benevolence, and a considerable degree of enthusiasm, he has reflected upon the subject of involuntary servitude in the Southern States, until he has wrought himself up to as wild a pitch of frenzy as ever characterized Abby Kelly, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, or the rest of the most hot headed fanatics of New England.

Duel Pending.

Despatches from Jefferson City, to the Saint Louis *Intelligencer*, says that it has been generally understood, for some days, that a duel was impending between Messrs. B. Gratz Brown and Stewart, of the Legislature, growing out of insulting language used in debate. Neither of the gentlemen were seen in the joint session Friday afternoon, and the prevailing rumor was that they would fight on the morning of the third. Capt. Frost was acting for Mr. Brown, and Mr. Blackwood, it is understood, was the friend of Mr. Stewart.

THE SAME FAULT.—Laura was disconsolate. Henry had long flirted but never put the question. Henry went his way. Laura's aunt, for consolation, brought her a love of a spaniel pup. "My dear," says the aunt, "the puppy can do everything but speak." "Why will you agonize me!" says Laura, "that's the only fault I found with the other."

Arrival of the Africa's Mails.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE British Army Before Sevastopol!

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

[From the London Times, Jan. 16.]

Two distinct negotiations of an opposite character and purpose may be said to be on foot at the present time in Vienna. The one is the discussion of the conditions of peace, which stops for the present at the acceptance of the preliminary terms until the telegraphic message from St. Petersburg is confirmed by the arrival of more explicit dispatches, and until powers to treat for peace have been forwarded by Turkey, England and France, to their respective Envoys at Vienna. The other is the discussion and arrangement by the parties to the treaty of the 2d December of the effectual means to be employed to obtain the object of that alliance, in pursuance of the terms of the 5th article. The unexpected occurrence of the former of these negotiations, by the ostensible acceptance of the four points by Russia, has not for one moment interrupted the progress of the latter; for, although the three Powers would hail with extreme satisfaction the re-establishment of peace upon the basis they have laid down, they are not prepared to accept the mere overture recently made to them by the Russian diplomatist as any satisfaction of the essential objects of their alliance.

The words of the 5th article of the treaty are, "in case the re-establishment of the general peace on the basis required be not *insured* before the end of the present year," &c., and, although that term was extended, at the express request of Prince Gorchakoff, to the 14th of January, even that day is now passed, and nothing has been done to insure the complete fulfilment of this condition. It has been stated on good authority that the effect of the alleged acceptance of the Four Points by the Emperor of Russia was precisely similar at London, Paris and Vienna. Simultaneously on the receipt of this intelligence the three allied Courts addressed to each other communications expressing a hope that the prospect of peace might be realized, but urging their confederates and pledging themselves to relax in none of the exertions necessary to command success. It is a remarkable proof of the identity of views existing between the three Cabinets that these dispatches, written, of course, without any previous concert, crossed each other on the road, and conveyed to each member of the alliance the assurance that his own views were anticipated by his allie. The conferences between the Austrian Ministers, the French and English Ministers, and the Military Commissioners have, therefore, continued without intermission, and the last movements which are said to have taken place on the Lower Danube and on the frontier of Podolia, are calculated to increase the solicitude of the Austrian Government. Whatever may be the real intentions of the Emperor Nicholas on the subject of peace, he is aware that no armistice will be granted him, and he, too, accompanies his offers of negotiation with more extended preparations for war.

It is already well known that the movement of the Turkish army from Moldavia and Wallachia to the south of the Danube is intended to enable the most efficient portion of these troops to embark at Varna for the purpose of joining the invading forces in the Crimea. The second article of the treaty of the 2d December, sets free the Turkish army by expressly engaging the Emperor of Austria to defend the whole frontier of the Principalities against any return of the Russian aggression, and the main body of the Turks were, at the last advices, recrossing the Danube, on their way to join Omar Pasha at Eupatoria. The Russians had, however, one mode of thwarting this operation, without coming into immediate collision with the Austrians. The Austrian occupation is confined by the treaty to the principalities, and does not extend beyond the Danube, or into the Dobrodja. The old line of Russian operations was, therefore, still open to Prince Gortchakoff's army, and a detachment re-crossed the river and even advanced as far as Babadagh, after a smart encounter with the Polish Cossacks under Zadyk Bey. The object of the foray was, of course, to harass and alarm the Turkish forces on their line of march to the coast; but the Russian detachment on this service was of inconsiderable strength, and it immediately returned, as it was impossible to maintain such a position, while its flank and rear were menaced by the Austrians on the whole line of the Pruth. Practically, as long as Austria defends and occupies Moldavia, no considerable operation of this kind can be attempted, because the base of the army in Bessarabia would be at the mercy of the Sultan's allies. It remains to be seen whether Austria will regard a fresh incursion of the Russians into the Dobradja as a decisive proof that the time has at last come for her to use stronger means of defense, although this inroad does not strictly fall within the provisions of her treaties with the Porte and with the Western Powers.

To the Austrian Government more especially, it is a matter of paramount interest to discover with the least possible delay whether any reliance can be placed on the Russian assurances of a desire to re-establish peace, or whether those assurances have been given only to gain time for a more formidable military demonstration on the Austrian frontier. To ourselves and the French this interval is of no moment, for it does not suspend the operations in which we are engaged in the Crimea. But Austria has to determine, chiefly on military grounds, whether this last breathing time between peace and war is not prolonged by Russia to enable her to move still more imposing masses of men to the scene of action. The ministers and generals of Austria appear to have felt in the negotiation of the treaty of the 2d of December that they had more to fear than to hope from a postponement of the time fixed for active operations, and that their security lay in their ability to take the field at the earliest moment when the season permits an army to move. If the object of Russia, in her last communications, is simply delay, the snare is chiefly laid for Austria, since it cannot effect the attitude of the more belligerent powers; but at the point at which the Court of Vienna has now arrived, a sincere and immediate peace, or a speedy and decisive contest is the only alternative which the young Emperor can desire or accept. If the Emperor of Russia is resolved to make peace at the expense of the sacrifices now required of him, he must find means to satisfy Europe that such is his genuine intention, in spite of the profound distrust which his former proceedings have occasioned.

The incredulity he meets with, even among his former friends, is the severest test that can be applied to his policy. But a great resolution for peace or for war, in the present momentous conjuncture of affairs, cannot depend on the splitting of hairs or the diction of a protocol. Once for all, and for the last time, we ask—which is it? for most assuredly, if peace be not concluded frankly and promptly upon the basis now proposed, this contest will acquire an intensity and an extent it has not yet assumed, and the calamities of war will spread like fire over Europe before this last offer of reconciliation can be renewed.

Progress of the Siege.

A letter in the Pays, dated Constantinople, Jan. 5, says: "A column of riflemen had taken possession of the important position of Camara, near Balaklava, after driving out the Russians who occupied it. The enemy in this affair experienced severe losses. They were completely put to the route, and fled precipitately, burning their forage and tents. The loss of the Russians at Sevastopol and neighborhood, during the last days of December, is estimated at more than 6,000 men.

The ship White Falcon, of New York, sailed from London on the 16th of January, for Marseilles, having been chartered by the French Government to convey provisions to the Crimea.

The following is from the special correspondence of the London Daily News, and is dated December 31st:

"The constructing and arming of the new batteries and advanced works, has been proceeding as rapidly as the state of the roads and means of transport have permitted. Many of the large mortars are now in position. Nearly all the long thirty-two pounders from the Britannia and Trafalgar, have been brought up from Balaklava to the two artillery parks. Large quantities of shells have been daily brought up by the troops, the French assisting us in the occupation. One of the large shells, suspended from a pole, is carried between the shoulders of two men, or in instances of shells of less diameter, the smaller end of the pole is inserted into the opening for the fuse, and the iron missile is carried by a single man. The French are now said to have seventy-four guns and mortars in position ready to open fire, not one of which has discharged a single shot or shell.

The line of circumvallation which is being carried on from the French earthworks on the right flank, and continued around the sides of the mountain overlooking the Inkermann and Tchernaya valley, will shortly be completed. Great progress has also been made in the new redoubt on Frenchman's Hill, and also in the entrenchments extending to the right from the advanced work.

The enemy has been constantly firing at the working parties on Frenchman's Hill, but they have done scarcely any mischief—many of the shells have fallen as far beyond as on a parallel with that of the Picket-house. There has also been a very constant discharge of shot and shell on the part of the enemy, chiefly from their ships' guns, against our new batteries, in progress on the hills, commanding the head of the roadstead and the valley of Inkermann. When the line of circumvallation, before mentioned, and other earthworks are finished, without including the new batteries constructed for carrying on the attack, the position of the allied army will be protected by an uninterrupted line of parapet and fosse, with redoubts and guns at the necessary intervals, from the heights above Balaklava to Chersonese or Pestchanaia Bay. When the eye follows the circuit which the line has to make in winding around the brow of the great mountain plateau, following sinuosities, and dipping across its ravines, it must be confessed that this is a wonderful achievement, and one that could only be accomplished by troops of such indefatigable energy as those who are now occupying those heights.

The occurrence which took place on the night of the 20th instant, at the advanced works at Frenchman's Hill and Green Hill, has led to several stringent orders to insure the more complete protection of these important positions. No officer under the rank of a Major or acting Major is to command in the advanced work itself, and he is personally to satisfy himself from time to time that the sentries are well to the front and in their proper positions. A Lieutenant-Colonel is to command in the battery. At least half the men in the advanced work are to remain up, and with their arms in their hands ready to fire or charge with the bayonet upon the advancing enemy. A number of fire-balls have been placed at the disposal of the officer commanding in the battery, for the purpose of illuminating the ground in front, on the approach of a Russian force being suspected. These necessary missiles, however, are said to be very limited in number; they are frequently thrown out in front of the Russian works, and, by scattering over a considerable space an intensely white light, they expose the numerical strength and direction of any troops which the sentries may hear approaching. No banquette had been made in the advanced work at Frenchman's Hill—an oversight by no means facilitating its means of defence. This defect has been remedied, and other precautionary measures have been adopted which prudence prevents me from mentioning here, but which will tend materially to prevent any attack being made upon the works with impunity.

According to the London Times, the last mus[illegible] Perekop is not, as has been supposed, the only practicable avenue to the Crimea, for the Russian government had constructed across the shallows of the Sivash, or Putrid Sea, another great military road into the Crimea so effectually, that it is actually the better road of the two, and so quietly that Western Europe never heard a word about the matter." This road, we are told, was commenced nine or ten years ago, upon bridges and viaducts, and was completed a considerable time before the outbreak of the present war.

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER---A CHEAP PAPER FOR THE MAN OF BUSINESS, THE FARMER, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

ODESSA, Jan. 2.—Prince Menschikoff, (says the correspondence of the Allgemeine Zeitung,) ran with difficulty feed the troops around him; and yet he incessantly demands reinforcements, more especially since he has ascertained with certitude that a Turkish corps of 30,000 or 40,000 men strong will be landed at Kesley (Eupatoria). The Turks will play there the *rôle* performed a short time ago by Lamarmi, in this position to the rear of Balaklava. As the operations of the allies were checked and hemmed in by Lagraud, so will the movements of Menschikoff be restricted and hampered. Every vulnerable point is therefore being looked to, and the works of defense around Perekop and Simferopol are being recommenced with vigor.

It is reported that the Turkish army in the Crimea will be increased by the end of this month to 60,000 men. Snow has fallen in the Crimea, and hopes ended the seige operations. Only two of the Russian ships in Sevastopol remain armed, and as the new batteries erected by the English will command the harbor, the vessels of war will soon be disposed of when the fire of the allies is again opened in full force.

A letter from the Crimea gives the following episode of the war:

Some time ago, the steamboat was sent into wards the batteries of the harbor with a flag of truce, in order to take back a Russian artillery officer in exchange for Lord Dunkellin. Sir Edmund Lyons took advantage of this opportunity to send as a present, a cheese to the Russian Admiral, with whom he had been acquainted in former days. On the 15th inst. the compliment was returned. A 14-oared boat came out from the town, and brought a deer as a present for the Admiral, together with a polite letter from the Russian Admiral, in which I hear the passage occurs, that "The Russian Admiral regrets that he was not present at the time of the exploit in connection with Sir Edmund, and regrets not to have seen him for so long, except the other day, when he came in another case with the Agamemnon."

The War on the Danube.

We can find no further authentic accounts of the Russian movements on the Danube. A Paris letter of the 18th says:

Nothing can now be more certain than the intention of Austria to adhere to the policy and participate in the action of France and England in case of emergency. The emergency may be the advance of the enemy into the Dobrudscha, or even an attack upon Varna; and it is stated in official quarters that the utmost confidence can be reposed in the determination of Austria to protect both against the Russians.

The Russian Government is extremely desirous that hostilities should be suspended while the negotiations for peace are going on, in order, if possible, to save Sevastopol from its impending fate, and it flatters itself that the present unexpected inroad into the so imperfectly defended Dobrudscha will induce the allies to consent to an armistice. The Russians are astute, but they have probably deceived themselves in the matter.

The Wounded at Scutari.

The condition of the wounded in the hospitals at Scutari was far from encouraging. A letter dated Jan. 8, says:

The following return shows the number of ships that arrived from the army with sick and wounded, the number died on the passage, and the number of burials that have taken place at Scutari since the formation of the general depot:

Number of ships arrived	53
Number of wounded and sick conveyed from the army	
Number who actually embarked	11,856
Number died on passage	600
Number of burials at Scutari	1,200
Total number of all persons that died at Scutari	1,800

Letters from the Crimea.

FROM AN ARMY NT SURGEON.

Jan. 1.—The only thing I have now to complain of, is living in a tent, and the abominable trench work, which kills half our men. Four weeks back, all the regiments in this, the third division, had their full complement of assistant surgeons, and now few regiments have more than one; the others are all knocked up.

I went over to see ——— this morning; he is unwell with dysentery. I found him in bed, cooking some stew in a tea-kettle, over two candles, his servant having died. He said he had been the whole of yesterday without any fresh water, till the orderly had fetched him some for a glass of grog. I saw ——— this morning; he is unwell with fever. Last week I was down at Balaklava, and saw ———; he has been very ill indeed, with fever—was delirious for three days. He is better now, but very much altered, and awfully weak. He has gone to Scutari, where I hope he will soon get better.

All one's friends's being sick is not at all pleasant. I am myself, at present, in excellent health, thank God, and hope I may remain so. I do my best, and buy every sort of luxury I can, but there is very little to be got. I hope I shall not again have to live on salt pork and biscuit for a fortnight, as I am persuaded it is that, with the wet, that gives the officers and men dysentery. We lose at least 500, and I should think, nearly 1000 men a week from disease. They are sent to Scutari, and never seem to return.

The huts have arrived at Balaklava, but there seems no possibility of getting them up here. It is as much as we can do to get good food and clothing, and we employ all the Turks in carrying shot, fascines, &c., up to the trenches—the only way they can be got up.

The arrangement of the Commissariat Department is altogether sadly different.

Lord Raglan is very much ill liked out here.

The treatment of disease is very much simplified out here, as we have only about five drugs. Most of the patients lie on the ground, with one or at most two blankets and a coverlid—they, of course, keep all their clothes on. We think ourselves fortunate if we get fresh meat for them three days running; they have no tea, arrow-root, or any other little thing thought to be indispensable in a London hospital. To-day, as a great treat, we managed to make some oatmeal porridge for them. Now fancy, with things in this state, having to treat bad cases of dysentery, fever, frost bite, gun-shot wounds and the like—it is all but impossible, you will say,—it is certainly most disheartening—especially, too, when you consider we have no nurses, and most of the men are covered with vermin.

I take limejuice every day to make up for the loss of vegetables, which I feel very much, and which it is a great shame we have not got, as there are plenty of potatos and turnips to be obtained within twelve hours' sail of Balaklava, and they would do the troops a world of good.

The Great Snow Storm—Chicago.—The Illinois Legislature Caught "on a Train" and Imprisoned in a Snow Bank.—U. S. Senatorial Election.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1855.—*Messrs. Editors:* Finding myself stalled in a snow-drift, and having no other employment than bewailing my deplorable condition, I beg the loan of your columns as the medium of my misery and woe. But when my communication, or its mincky writer, will be able to reach Sandusky, is a question at present under discussion at the "Western Office," and I am waiting with exhausted patience and a depleted wallet for the "final ballot."

I reached Chicago from the East, on Saturday last, and found the city cut off from all communication with the "rest of mankind" except what was afforded through the medium of the Michigan Southern Railroad. The principal streets were ornamented with miniature mountains of snow, with narrow, zigzag roads between, through which a few venturesome mortals managed to circulate. But the streets in suburban portions of the town were entirely shut up, travel, except on foot, over immense snow-drifts, being quite out of the question. From the north, west, and southwest, no cars had arrived for one week. Business of all kinds was at a stand still, except with the hotel-keepers, who seemed to be supplied with a set of regular boarders, for which they seem indebted to the snow, that had penned them in and compelled them to eat or die.

On Saturday evening, the snow then had on an average depth of at least two feet, it commenced snowing with increased fury, and continued, without cessation, through all of Sunday; and, on Monday evening, so thickly fell the feathery fragments that it seemed that we were doomed to make Chicago our grave. They were not the "silent snow-flakes," whose peaceable disposition has been so much praised by the Quaker Poet, for the winds came careering over the prairies, uttering most dismal wailings darkening the sun with their drifts, and driving the whole element into immense piles, in some instances to the height of thirty or forty feet. Verily, such a snow storm "down East" might be proud of, though wont to brag over the West for its immeasurable superiority in the line of great snow storms.

A train of cars on the Chicago and Mississippi Road left Chicago several days since, among the passengers of which were about forty members of the Legislature, perhaps of the House included, en route to Springfield. On Friday last, between Joliet and Bloomington, it reached a deep cut, from five to eight feet in depth, and seven miles long, completely filled with a continuous snow-drift. The cars succeeded in getting *into* it, but found it much less easy to get *out* of it *back-out*. Indeed, it very soon became a "permanent institution," for after an hour spent in ineffectual butting and digging, wood and water failed, and the united locomotive refused to budge. There were three hundred passe gers aboard, and evidently in a dilemma. It was six miles to the nearest habitation and that was occupied by a log cabin tavern-keeper.

For twenty-four hours they remained without food, and converted the emigrant cars into fuel to keep themselves from the rezing. Hunger finally drove them to extreme; the express car was robbed of oysters and all other edibles. A party was finally dispatched in pursuit of food, and in a few hours returned with a sufficient supply to afford temporary relief. When last heard from, some of the passengers had deserted, traveling in various directions on foot, deeming any mode of escape preferable to starvation in a snow-drift. What will become of the United States Senator question, which was to have been disposed of to-day, is a problem. The few Democrats here of this city are in high glee, hoping there may be a quorum in both branches of the Legislature, and, in the absence of nearly forty anti-Nebraska members, that they will elect Mr. Shields to the Senate. A friend at my elbow says, if such *should* be the result, he will never believe in Providence again.

Indian right in Texas.

The San Antonio Ledger extra, of the 18th ult., furnishes the following account of a fight between a party of Rangers and a party of Comanches and Mexicans, at the crossing of the Pecos, in which six Indians and one Mexican were killed, and several were captured.

CAMP ON PECOS RIVER, Jan. 8, 1855.

The command of Major Simonson, consisting of riflemen and Texas mounted volunteers, encamped on the night of the 6th, at Oak Creek, and on yesterday morning the advance guard (riflemen) fell in with an armed party of Comanche Indians and Mexicans at the crossing of the Pecos, and succeeded in killing six Indians, capturing the whole party, with a considerable number of mules and ponies. Captain Travis' company participated in the affair, while that of Capt. Henry went in pursuit of Indians that escaped by the way of a ravine.

From the captured party it was ascertained that nineteen Indians had gone down the day before with fifty head of mules. Major Walker's company was despatched in pursuit, and have returned without success. It is supposed that the Indians were aware of our presence, and made a forced travel to effect escape. Yesterday was an exciting day. After the affair of the morning, we marched to this point, five mil s from the scene of action, and spent the balance of the day in roping Indian horses and mules, a number of which were found in the mountains near by. The captive Mexicans, after being disarmed of their bows and arrows, were released.

They all had on moccasins, and were armed like Indians, and their packs contained buffalo robes and Mexican blankets, and it is supposed that they were Mexican thieves, trading with the Indians. This point we stay to-day, we will take up the line of travel for new and more exciting scenes. From appearances, and what has been ascertained, much service in the fighting line may yet be the lot of the command, although they have seen but a time to serve. The health of the troops is generally good, and the condition of their animals first rate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

XXXIIID CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—SENATE.—Mr. Stuart presented a join. resolution from the Leg slature of Michigan, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act prohibiting the introduction or existence of slavery in any territories, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce such a delay, a bill for the latter purpose, and also to procure the repeal of the act of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. Cass said that, when some years ago the Legislature of Michican instructed her delegation in Congress to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, he said that he should resign. When called upon to act, the Legislature rescinded those instructions; he, therefore, did not resign. He said that he should neither follow these instructions now, nor resign, and proceeded to state his reasons.

Mr. Stuart said that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." When the proper time came he should be prepared to act; until then, he would be unwilling to give a trouble the Senate with any remarks on the subject.

Other memorials were presented.

Mr. Broadhead's bounty land bill was taken up, which was passed after being variously amended.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted by 126 against 42, setting apart the 18th inst. for the consideration of bills of a private character, already reported, and to be reported from the Committee on Judiciary; and Tuesday, the 15th, for the consideration of public bills from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Wilde sought to introduce a series of anti-Know-Nothing resolutions but two-thirds refused voting for that purpose. He said he wanted the vote to be regarded as a test of the question. The vote resulted in 104 against 78. The remainder of the day was spent in considering the report from the Select Committee in the Colt patent case heretofore made—several witnesses refusing to appear and testify.

Mr. Lest her, on the part of the committee to-day, introduced two resolutions: one to expel Wm. B. Chase from the hall as a reporter, he having violated the rules which prohibit any one interested in a pending claim from occupying a seat, as a reporter, on the floor, and the other requiring the speaker to issue his warrant to the sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of said Chase, to be held in custody until discharged by the House refusing to appear and answer questions before the Select Committee. The first resolution was adopted and the second was laid on the table, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—SENATE.—The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Toucey, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to establish a U. S. Circuit Court in California, is under discussion.

Mr. Weller moved to fix the salary of judges at $6,000.

Messrs. Stuart and Johnson opposed and Mr. Toucey favored that amount.

After further debate by Messrs. Weller, Stuart, Pettit, Chase, Benjamin and others, the bill was postponed.

The bill appropriating $300,000 to the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi was amended by making the amount $300,000, and, as amended, it passed.

The Senate then took up the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. Wells argued at some length aga nst examining in detail the circumstances under which spoliations were committed, and said that the claims were not founded on right, and ought not to be paid.

The Senate, after further debate, in which Messrs. Hunter, Clayton and others took part, passed the bill—yeas 30, nays 17.

The bill appropriating $350,000 to the Improvement of Baltimore harbor, &c., was then taken up, and was pending when the mail left.

HOUSE.—The House tabled the resolution to expel Mr. Chase from his seat as reporter, in consequence of his refusal to testify before the special committee in relation to the Colt patent, which was pending at the adjournment yesterday.

The House spent some time in consideration of the Con star Reform bill.

But without any action upon it, went into committee of the whole on the bill providing for the payment of such portion of the Texas creditor bill as came within the provision of the existing law.

Mr. Giddings opposed the expenditure of money in paying the debts of Texas as long as Ohio had to pay Flint.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved to amend by reducing the appropriation in the b ll from $6,500,000 to $5,550,000.

This was objected to by sev members, who said the bill in that shape would be objected to by Texas.

Without taking up the question, the committee rose, and the friends of the bill desired to go again into committee upon the subject.

The motion was defeated by the slipping out into the lobby of some of the members, so that no quorum voted.

A call of the House was then ordered, but absentees returning, 153 members answered to their names. The House then adjourned.

Items.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, says that the steamship Union sailed from Havre with her hold and cabin full of freight, and with only a small number of second-class passengers.

During her stay in Havre strenuous efforts were made by Capt. Adams to sell her to the British government, or to the new Franco-Spanish Transatlantic Company, but she was too small for either party.

The American Bible Society have elected Gov. Vroom, our Minister at Berlin, as their delegate to the meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Advices from Paris state that Mr. Mason, our Minister to France, continues to improve in health.

Treaty, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A treaty with Mexico, substantially like that recently negotiated with Russia, recognizing the principle that "free ships make free goods," has been sent to the Senate for ratification.

The statement that Duffy Mann is to resign the Assistant Secretaryship of State, or to receive the appointment as Minister to France, or Secretary of legation at Paris, are utterly untrue.

More Paupers

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Sardinian frigate Des Geuis is to be permitted to come up the quarantine and anc or until inquiries are made as to the character of the emigrants on board, and a determination come to as to what future action is necessary.

Nomination, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—John B. Miller, of New York, has been nominated by the Senate as Secretary of Legation to Peru, vice Jas. C. Mermost, resigned.

Hector Redfield, of N. Y., has never intimated a desire to be relieved from the duti s of his office.

Nebraska Legislature.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Legislature of Nebraska assembled on the 16th, and received the message of Gov. Cummings. Both houses were organized on the 17th, and the choice of officers, it is supposed, will be favorable to the Admin stration. The course of the Governor will probably be sustained.

Death of the Rev. John Moore.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5.—The Rev. John Moore, late Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, died very suddenly this morning.

The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The mercury is at zero. It is now snowing rapidly.

Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Secretary of State has replied to Colonel Kinney's communication of the 28th, stating the purposes and objects of his Central American enterprise, and asking if the government proposed to arrest his expedition by a public proclamation. Mr. Marcy says: "If the enterprise of which you speak in your letter to me of the 28th ult., is a mere pece fu emigration—if you and those who propose to go with you prefer to leave the United States and seek a permanent home in a foreign country, to remove your citizenship here and the rights and privileges consigned to it, and limit your allegiance to the laws of another jurisdiction, it is neither the duty nor the desire of this government to interfere with your proceed ngs. By such a course you cease to be a citizen of the United States, and can have, after such a change of allegiance, no claims to the protection, as such citizens, from this government."

The Secretary of the State denies, however, that the Mosquito Indians have any sovereign or political authority in Central America, and concludes, if the emigrants be formed into companies, commanded by officers and furnished with arms, such an organization would assume the character of a military expedition, and being hardly consistent with the preservation of a peaceful character, would devolve upon this government the duty of inquiring whether it be a violation of our neutrality act.

Wreck of Steamboats by Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—By the breaking up of the ice yesterday afternoon several boats were damaged; among those most injured are the Badger State, which was crushed and part of the cabin mad e complete wreck; the Arabia's guards were badly broken, the Martha No. 2 had a whole punched in her hull, and the Alhambra was sunk. Several coalboats, barges, and flats were broken into splinters.

The Pacific.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Pacific sa led at noon, with 103 passengers and $650,000 in specie.

[The line is down beyond Wheeling.]

River News.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7, M.

The river is unchanged. The weather is mild, with indications of snow.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7, M.

Navigation is still suspended. The weather is milder and damp. (The operator says that it has been raining for the last half hour.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7, P. M.

It is raining hard this evening. The weather is mild.

Telegraph Markets.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7, M

Flour—8 to 8.12.

Whisky—Dull at 24 1-2c.

Provisions—Nothing done.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8, P. M.

Flour—Extra $8a8.10.

Wheat—96@97c bids sold at $12.

Corn—Prime white sold at 51c.

Under the favorable prospect of a resumption of navigation, business is improving.

Eastern exchange at 2-4al premium.

NEW YORK Feb. 7, M.

Cotton—Market firm.

Flour—The market has an upward tendency, with sales of 2,500 bbls sold at $8.25@8.25. Southern is buoyant; 2,250 bbls sold at $8.10@8.25.

Corn—Yellow, but no sales made.

Beef—Unchanged.

Lard—Dull at 9@9 3-4c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.

Cotton—Market firm; the sales for two days amounting to 17,500 bls on: middling 8@8 1-4.

Molasses—12; Sterling 5 1-2 to 6.

Sugar—Prime 7 3-4@7 7-8c.

Grain—Corn 94 to 95; Oats 84@87 1-2.

Whisky—31.

Eight exchange 5-8@3-4dis

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, M.

Money is abundant, and stocks are more active. Erie rail way 77; Kentucky 6's 104; U. S. 6's, stock of 1867-'62, 116 5-4 U. S. bonds 117 1-2. Illinois Southern 89.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 7th.

Owing to the close of navigation, together with the continued depression of the other leading markets, ours has presented an unusually dull aspect this week, with no receipts or shipments of importance, and very limited transactions. The sales have been altogether for home consumption at enhanced prices for all the leading products, especially Flour and Grain, which command very high figures. The trade in other articles is stagnated, and will continue so until navigation and travel is more fully resumed.

The weather has been variable as usual, this week, being quite warm at times, and then cold and freezing hard, with an abundance of ice made for all useful purposes. The snow that had fallen last week has pretty much all disappeared, and to-day the atmosphere has been close, with light rains falling in the afternoon. The river has been falling rapidly during the week, and it is now unusually low, which has caused the big boats to lay up, and enhanced freights to the South. Navigation above Louisville is entirely suspended.

BEANS—We quote white scarce at $2 60@2 25 ₱ bushel in lots.

BRAN AND SHORTS—We quote from first hand at $20 and $24 ₱ ton; retail sales at an advance.

APPLES AND POTATOES.—Sales of green apples at and $3 00@4 50 ₱ barrel. Light sale of prime potatoes at $4 00@5 00.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market continues dull and unchanged in all respects, with no material sales, and very small receipts of either article. We hear of small sales of jut bagging at 14@15c, and 8c, though various lots can be had at lower rates. The estimated stocks on hand are 12,000 pieces and 13,547 coils.

BUTTER—We hear of sales of about 4,000 pounds to the trade this week at prices ranging from 17 to 20 cents for fair qualities, and 22@30c for prime Goshen.

EGGS—During the week some 700 dozen have been sold to dealers at 12c, and a lot at 13c.

HOGS—Sales of small lots lots at $2 35@2 50 per dozen for common, and $2 75@3 00 for Shaker.

CORN MEAL—Sales by the quantity at 75@75c ₱ bushel retail sales at 85@90c.

COAL AND WOOD—Stock of coal fair, with retail sales of Pittsburgh coal at 12@12c. Pomeroy coal at 12c. Wood ranges from $1 00 to $1 50 ₱ wagon load, about $4 00 ₱ cord for seasoned.

CHEESE—The receipts of Western are light, with small sales at 10@11c.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS—The receipts of cotton continues limited, with light stocks on hand, and sales th s week of two lots, about 75 bales Alabama, low middling, at 7¾, 7¾, and 8c. Sales of batting at 11@11½c. Cotton Yarns are firm at 7½, 8¾ and 9¾ cents per dozen for the assorted numbers, with 5 per cent off to the trade.

CORDAGE, &c.—We quote small sales of Manilla Cordage at 18@18c; sales of Oakum and Tarred Cordage at 12@13c ₱ lb. Sales of Tarred Hemp Twine at 11@12c from stores. Packing Twine we quote at 23@26c.

CANDLES.—Sperm Candles, none; Star Candles, in lots at 23c, with 7 ₱ cent off for cash. Sales of Pressed Tallow Candles at 13@13c. Common Mould 11@12c for choice.

COOPERAGE.—We quote barrels at $1 50@$1 75; pork barrels $1 60@$1 10; lard kegs 45@50 cents; dear barrels 55 cents.

DOMESTICS.—We hear of sales of Cannelton Sheetings Wheeling, Penn Mills, Banner Mills, and Anchor brands all at 8¾ cents, and sales of some other brands at 8½c.

DRIED FRUIT.— small receipts, and we quote apples firm at $1@$1 40 for bright sparcking, from stores; and $1 25 sales at $1 50. Peaches nominal at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ bushel.

FEATHERS—Sales of prime lots in shipping order at 35@36c. Common feathers range from 25 to 33c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The stocks are very light, with only supplies from the city mills, and sales of good floor through the week have ranged from $8 50 to $8 75, and $9 for choice to fancy. Sales of fine flour at $8 00. Wheat unchanged nominally at $1 65@$1 75 per bushel. Sales of 1,865 bu hels corn, in sacks at 70c; small sales from stores at 75c; in car, and 80c for shelled. Sales of 166 bushels oats at 57@58c.

HAY—We quote small sales of baled timothy from stores at $20 per hundred pounds, or $15 per ton. The stock is very light, with no supplies.

HEMP—Small receipts of dew-rotted, new crop, from the country, with sales at prices ranging from $117 to $120 per ton, as paid by manufacturers. Retail sales at $125@$130.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Sales of green hides at 5 c; Tanned Sole Leather at 31c per lb. A lot of dry flint and salted Kentucky hides at 9c, cash. Sales of prime dry hides at 11c.

HIDES—We quote—

Green slaughter	5@— cents
Missouri Dry	10@12 cents
Dry Salted	10@11 cents
Dry Flint	9@11 cents

LEATHER—We quote—

Sowes, city tanned, at	26 to 27 cents.
Country do, at	22 to 25 cents.

GROCERIES—Stocks and receipts rather light, with sales of Rio coffee in lots at prices ranging from 9½ to 9¾c in the city. Small sales at 10¼@10½ cents. We quote small sales of Laguira at 12 cents, and Java at 16c. Sales of sugar at 4¾@4¾c, and 4¾@5¼c, clarified sugar at 7@7½ cents. Sales of old molasses in bbls at 19@20c. Sales of 215 bbls new sugar in lots at 4¾ and 5c. Sales to the country of clarified sugar at 5¾c. New molasses at 32@35c, in barrels and half barrels. Rice dull, with sales of various lots in tierces at 5¾@6c, and small sales at 6¾@6¾c.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Small sales at 41@42c for Jeans and 31@33c for Linseys, for negro wear.

LUMBER—The dealers in this city have established the following rates:

Pine Lumber, clear	$45 ₱ M
Do, 2d rate	30 do.
Do, 3d rate	20 do.
Common boards	14 do.
Third rate flooring	30 do.
Second rate do	40 do.
No. 1 Pine Shingles	4 do.

IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRON AND LEAD—We quote by the quantity as follows: Stone-coal bar iron 2½c; charcoal bars on 4½c; all other descriptions at the usual rates. Nails we quote as follows:—6d to 10, 12, 15 and 20 pennys, $4 25@$4 50; 8 pennys, $4 50@$4 75; 6ds, $3 60@$3 85; 4ds, $3 20@$3 75; 3ds, $6 50@$6 75. We quote Tennessee Pig-Iron at $30 ₱ ton—a decline. Pig Lead we quote at 7c; bar lead 7¼@7½ cents.

SEEDS—We quote clover in light demand at $7 25@$7 50. Flaxseed firm at $1 40. Orchard grass, Blue grass, and Lewis grass $1 25@$1 50. Timothy seed $2 00@$3 25 for prime. Hemp seed $2 50@$2 75.

SALT—We quote Kanawha salt at 45 cents per bushel and single sacks. Alum salt 50c, and Turks Island at 56c in a wholesale way, from store. Retailing at $2 12½.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—Holders of pork are pretty firm, though the market is inactive at $12. Sales during the week of 3,000 pieces short middles, bank-bone out, at 6½c; 10 casks shoulders at 5½c, package extra. Sales of 200 pieces country cured hams at 7½c; 200 do do shoulders at 5½c, in bulk. Mess Pork at 17 00 cash, interest prime Lard 8@8½c. Sales of 26 casks clear sides at 7½c; 3 casks hams at 10c; 25,000 lbs bacon shoulders, packed, at 5-3@5½. Asale of 67 kegs No. 2 lard at 8c.

TIN PLATE—We quote $11 75@$12 per box for I. C; $13 50@$13 75 for I. X., and $13 00@$13 25 for roofing.

LINSEED OIL—Sales at 76c, by th quantity, at the mill. Small sales at 80c.

LARD OIL—Sales at 75c per gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Oakum we quote at 10½@11c. Tar $4 50@$5 00 ₱ bbl. Rosin $2 50@$3 00. Pitch $4 50. Turpentine 68@70 cents ₱ gallon

TOBACCO—Sales Thursday at the warehouses of 23 hhds at prices ranging as follows: 2 at 2½ cts; $3 25; 5 at 3½ to 3¾; $4 50@$5 50; $7 20; $7 60 to $8 00; including three at $8 50, $8 60 and $8 25. Sales Friday of 19 hhds at prices ranging as follows:—$4 50 to $5 50, $5 55 to $6 40, $7 00 to $7 85, including 1 hhd at $5 00. Sales Saturday of 16 hhds hhds at prices ranging as follows:—$5 40 to $6 35, $6 50 to $7 25, $7 65 to $8 05, including one hogshead at $6 40. Sales Monday as the note of the 5th inst. has not been delivered to the bonded stores, 7 hhds, 6 55, 6 60, 6 90, 7 55, 7 40, 7 30. 26 boxes Kentucky manufactured Tobacco at 15@20c. Sales Tuesday of 15 hhds at prices ranging as follows:—$5 40, $5 75, $5 60, $6 05, $5 45, $5 35, $7 20, $5 50, $5 60, $5 70, $7 35, $5 65.

WHISKY—No receipts, with small sales at 22@23c.

FREIGHTS—No engagements to New Orleans, the asking rates being 40c ₱ barrel for freight, and $1 ₱ barrel for pork. Cattle $10 per head; sheep $1 66 per head. Hiver closed to all upper ports.

LOUISVILLE FAMILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, February 7th, 1855.

The market is almost bare of vegetables, and prices are at high rates. Potatoes $2 00 per bushel; all other articles are in like proportion. Dressed Turkeys command 12c to 13c; Geese 10c; dressed Ducks $2 00@$2 00 ₱ dozen; Patridges $1 25@$1 50 ₱ dozen. Chickens are $2 75@$3 ₱ dozen. Butter 22@30c ₱ lb. Eggs advanced to 20 cents ₱ dozen.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continues tight and unsettled. Exchange on the East remains unchanged, with no supply equal to the demand at one per cent premium; small checks on New Orleans we quote at ¾ premium, with but few transactions.

EXCHANGE.

Eastern	¾@1 premium.	New Orleans	¾@1 prem
Cincinnati	par@¼ prem.	St. Louis	par@¼ pre.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE

Pennsylvania Banks	par	1	dis
Virginia Banks	¼	½	dis
Ohio Banks	¼	½	dis
Indiana Banks	¼	½	dis
Michigan Banks	@	5	dis
Northern Bank of Mississippi	@	10	dis
Southern Bank of Washington	@	10	dis
New Orleans Banks	par	@	dis
Missouri Banks	par	@	dis
Kentucky Banks	par	@	dis
South Carolina Banks	½	1½	dis
North Carolina Banks	½	1½	dis
Tennessee Banks	½	1	dis
Bank of East Tennessee	¾	@	¼ dis
Alabama Banks	@	@	dis
Mobile Bank	¾	@	¼ dis
Eastern States' Banks	par	1	dis
Illinois Banks	@	@	dis
American Gold	¾@1 prem	Twenty Francs	$5 00
Sovereigns	$4 85	Ten Thalers	$7 00
Ten Guilders	$7 90@$8 00		

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, February 7th, 1855.

BEEVES—A sale of 10 head was made yesterday at 7¾c, and a sale of 20 head or extra at 8c. Sales for shipment at 7@7½c. Sales of common to fair beeves at 5 to 7c.

HOGS—Sales of dressed hogs from wagons at 5c. We hear of sales to butchers for the supply of the market at 5@5¼c, gross.

SHEEP—But few choice sheep now coming to the market and we quote sales of fair at $1 75@$2 50 ₱ head; common $1 00 Extra $5@$7 00 per head.

New Orleans Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 30th.

The arrivals to-day were unimportant, and but few good cattle with a moderate stock of hogs and sheep remain on sale. The market is in favor of holders, from all our quotations, viz:

	Prices.
Beef Cattle (Western) fine to choice	10 @11¾
Do do rough to fine	9 @10
Do do Alabamas and choice	6½@—
Do do do ordinary	—
Hogs	6¾@ 7¾
Sheep, in lots per head	5 @6
Calves, do do	5 @6
Milch Cows, per head	50 @80
Calves and Yearlings, per head	7 50@11

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.

The rates for the week are:

Prices of Cattle—Estimated by the pound for beef in the quarter.

Extra Beef—Or best quality of Cattle offered to-day, 10¾ @11c.

Good Retailing Quality—10c.

Common Quality—Sc@9c.

Inferior Quality—8c.

Some very extra good, 11½@12c.

Mutton—Common Sheep, $3@3 50; extra Sheep, $5@$12; Lambs, $3@5 each.

Veal—Good Calves, 4@5c ₱ lb. five weight; inferior do, $1 25@$2 50.

Cows—Good Ordinary Cows, $28@$35; good fair Cows, $25@30; extra quality with Calf, $40@50.

Swine—Old corn-fed Hogs, small size, for market retailing, 4¾@5c, live weight.

Still-fed hogs, 4½c.

Hog for packing, 4@4½c, live weight.

Lean hogs, corn-fed, used we chi, easily coats for the very best.

Beeves	3 792
Veals	1,000
Sheep and Lambs	8,431
Swine	2,477
Milch Cows	—

The market to-day, owing to the severe snow storm, was without much spirit, and transactions were few, the most part, within doors. The supply of Cattle in the yards was much better than that of last week, and prices, if anything, may be quoted a fraction lower for Beeves. Other descriptions are without material change from previous quotations.

Some of the Washington Market butchers, we are told, have large parking orders on hand, on English account—

appressed to meet demands for the army in the East. The balance to stiffen prices a little.

Beef Cattle.—Number of bestvest Allerton's to-day, 1,236, of which 37 were from Kentucky.

This is 1,131 less than the previous week, and 665 less than the weekly average last year, which was 2,256.

The average quality of the cattle is very fair to day, rather better than usual. One drove is the best we ever saw. The drove, 36 in num er, owned by Dem s McCord & Sons, of Ross county, Ohio, by whom they have been fed for two winters.

The five weight at home averaged 2,028 pounds. Estimated to weigh here dressed, 1,13; or 11¾ cwt each, and are selling at 10cents a pound.

Fifteen head sold by Jos. Irwin, at Washington Market, for $145 each. One pair of these weighed, light weight, 4,360. These sold for $150 to Jos. Stamler. One three year old (Bloodborough sire, estimated at 14 cwt, sold in the lot to Irwin at $200. The lowest priced one in the lot was $160.

The drove left Columbus on the 19 h inst., and the extra expense has been $15 a head. They were 49 hours in the cars from Columbus to Ohio.

Wm. Florence, of Pickaway county, Ohio, has a drove of 87 n bey rd that are very nice young beef, just fat enough to be profitable going.

They will average 7¾ cwt, and probably $75 to $76 per head.

The best all sell readily at 11c. Freight from Columbus here $14 a head.

This drove will prob b'sell for more profit than the heavy cattle of Mr. McDonnell.

[Reported expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Baker vs Patton, Keaton, affirmed:

Weir vs Cowing, on Railroad, Keaton, affirmed;

Gelbart vs Wall, Mason, affirmed.

Lurkton vs Ford, Woodford, reversed;

Moss vs Grady, do do.

ORDERS.

Gosh y vs Taylor, Campbell;

McArthur vs McIntosh, do;

Ea l vs Mcl aughlin, d

Newport Odd Fellows vs Johnson, Campbell;

Arnold vs Abbott, Kenton; were argued.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Patton vs Sibley, Mason; affirmed.

Gre ory vs Taylor, Campbell; affirmed.

Newport Gold Fellows vs Johnson, Campbell; affirmed

Bell vs Mc Laughlin, d ; reversed.

Quick ther vs Mcintosh, Campbell; appeal dismissed.

Wi ner vs Wi ner, Fayette; reversed.

Hood vs Neal, Mason; reversed.

Newport vs Hanhar, Campbell; reversed.

ORDERS.

Hodgepth vs Barry and others vs Guild; appeals from Simpson; rule to file rend ist day of March.

Some vs Duke, appeal dismissed.

Cowan vs Taylor, Campbell;

Carter vs Carrill, Grover;

Mathew vs Hunter, Hickman; were argued.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Protection Inst. Co vs Hall, Campbell; reversed.

Arn ld vs Abbott, Kenton; affirmed.

Carter vs Cargill, Hickman; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Noble B. R vs Caldwell, Hickman;

Harie vs Wall, Fulton;

Enders vs Hathaway, Fulton; were argued.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 27.

Enders vs Hathaway, McCracken; affirmed.

Noble R. R vs Caldwell, Hickman; reversed.

Mines vs Wall, &c., Fulton; reversed.

Crawell vs Powe, Lo isville; opinion slightly modified and petition overruled.

ORDERS.

Conway vs Taylor, Campbell; argument consluded.

Grimes vs Mayou, Mc tachlen; argued.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30, 1855.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Sutton vs Sutton, Lincoln; reversed on the cross errors; Newman vs Sayler, Marshall; reversed;

Sowe vs Berryman, do do.

ORDERS.

Anderson vs Quisley, Union

Crockett vs Sie rod Muhlenburg.

Mitchell vs Lloyd, Lincoln;

Waring vs Newman Louisville;

Norris vs Patton, Kenton—were argued.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 31.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Lambert vs Ingram, Henderson; affirmed.

Wing vs Newman, ; on scribe; affirmed.

Burks vs Lawrence, Lincoln; affirmed.

Wilderver vs Lexington, Fayette; affirmed.

Watts vs Veal, Fayette;

MISCELLANY.

ORIGINAL PRIZE STORY.

LUCY GRAFTON'S VIST TO THE CITY!

[CONTINUED.]

Written Expressly for the Louisville Courier.

BY MATTIE GRIFFITH.

CHAPTER V.

When Lucy joined the family, she was surprised and wounded at the cold, scornful and insulting looks with which they greeted her.

'And so you have been flirting with Kensington De Vere; your verdant manner of conducting the war, quite put to shame my generalship—pray, where did you learn Cupid's tactics?' said La Papilon. 'I was ashamed of the forwardness with which you contrived to monopolize his attentions,' added Aspasia.

'Insufferable vulgarity!' exclaimed the Madame, 'but this comes of the introduction of country girls to the city.'

Lucy was overpowered—she was like a lamb, dumb before the shearers. They seemed to be resolved to shear off every merit or virtue she possessed.

'I can tell you,' interposed the pert La Papilen, 'that Kensington is desperately in love with Julia Freelove—he proposed to her yesterday, to my *certain* knowledge.'

'Both of my girls rejected him before he went to Europe,' put in the Madame.

Lucy looked first from one to the other, with a face of anxious, pleading inquiry. She could not interpret their strange insinuations, or open accusations.

'You must learn, Miss Grafton, that boldness and impertinance are not countenanced in the city. If you are in the habit of courting gentlemen, and making your attentions very marked to them, it may possibly do in the country, but we do not allow it in the city.' After Mrs. Burklie had delivered herself of this speech, she looked to her daughters for approval, and then swept from the parlor.

Lucy was choking with mortification, wounded pride and even anger, but hers was a timid nature, and feared to speak out right. She trembled in the presence of her tormenters, and their lavish taunts sank pointed and barbed into her tender heart. Blinding tears gathered to her eyes, and rolled down her cheeks to fall unnoticed in her bosom.

Henrietta and Alverda, having satisfied their wrathful envy, left their victim. Lucy, as soon as she realized that she was alone, threw herself upon a crimson draperied lounge and wept bitterly.

'Why, oh why did I leave home and mother? to court misery? In this splendid spacious mansion, surrounded by the gorgeous appliances of wealth, I am far more wretched than ever I was in my cottage home, humble, though, it was. *There*, all was love and kindness; *here*, everything is coldness and aversion. How can I bear, with silent patience, their scoffing jests and bitter taunts. Yet I must not distress my dear mamma, by telling her of these things. She thinks I am happy, and I must not destroy the delusion.'

As she rose from her recumbent attitude, she spied, in a large French mirror hanging opposite, the figure of a man, and that figure she would have recognized, no matter where she had seen it. 'Twas a figure, destined frequently to glide through her dreams, and brighten, with its starry radiance, the solitude of many a coming hour! Though she had not seen it often, yet was it set, like a star, forever in her heart. Hoping that she had not been observed, she quietly stole away from the room, never trusting her eyes to follow the figure. As she passed through the door, she encountered Hatty, who was entering, she paused not, but rapidly sped on till she reached her own room, and there gave free vent to her grief and also to her enthusiasm. For, despite the insults which she was forced to bear with uncomplaining sorrow, she felt that the mere meeting with Kensington De Vere was ample atonement. She felt that the cross of suffering was pleasant, when it was surmounted by such a crown of blessedness. What a strange, beautiful mystery is the heart of a woman in love, how it thrills and vibrates, like a harp of many tuneful strings! What a never-ceasing melody it gives forth! Lucy smiled through her tears, as the thought of Kensington nestled down in her heart, and what wild and dreamful confusion it bred there! The echoes of his manly tones lingered lovingly in the shadowed chambers of her spirit, and sent forth many a music note to soothe her anxious heart!

As she brooded over these fancies, she was interrupted by the entrance of Hatty. Looking up with a good-natured smile, (for her dreamings had dispelled all gloom and resentment,) she was surprised at the woman's impudent flouncings and murmured criticisms, such as 'country folks do take on wonderfully when they come to town; but it is easy to tell who is who. People are known by their clothes, old silks, faded rags; and then to think of 'em trying to entrap the pick and choose of the gentry, just as if rich men would look at the like of them. Then to linger in the parlor—have *appointments* with young men—that don't look right.' All this was delivered in a suppressed tone, just loud enough to reach Lucy's ear, and accompanied by numerous insolent gesticulations. Now surely this was more than she could bear. To receive the insults of the family was enough, but to tolerate the impertinence of domestics, required a degree of patience unknown to humanity; yet Lucy, with the endurance of a martyr, submitted even to this audacity.

At tea table, she was subjected to the defiant glances of Aspasia, who reigned an Olympian Juno in the Burklie household. Then the tart words of La Papilon blent harmoniously with the invidious allusions of the Madame. To all of this the poor girl returned no reply. Mr. Burklie evidently suspected something, when he quietly, but kindly, asked Lucy if she had passed a pleasant day. The mother and daughters exchanged significant glances. Of course Lucy gave her uncle a satisfactory answer, declaring herself well pleased.

'I should think Miss Grafton was highly delighted—she contrived to keep Mr. De Vere by her side for the best portion of the day,' said La Papilon, with a toss of her pretty head.

Mr. Burklie made no answer, for he perceived, from the cloud on his wife's brow that a domestic storm was rising, and as he wished to escape its fury, he gulped down his tea and left for his counting-room. His home had for him no charms. His wife had nothing to offer him but complaints of her health, which, to every one but herself, seemed excellent, or abuse of the servants. The girls nothing but a fresh demand for money; there was always a new bonnet wanted, ribbon, gloves, dresses, or some gew-gaw that required at least a twenty-dollar bill, and he dared not refuse, or mamma would be summoned, and in the plenitude of her power, she could draw forth the required sum.

After the departure of Mr. Burklie, Lucy lingered a moment at the table, when the Madame spoke up, saying:

'Miss Grafton, I was much surprised and offended to learn that you had a private interview with Mr. De Vere after we left the parlor. Now this does not look well, and such forwardness I cannot allow under my roof.'

'I have heard a great deal of the verdancy of country girls, but I must say that you are up to the nicest ruse of a courtezan,' said the unblushing Aspasia.

'Hatty saw you sneaking and stealing away from observation. Pray, what private business had you with Mr. De Vere?' asked La Papilon.

Lucy was overwhelmed with amazement and anger at these charges.

'What do you all mean?' broke from her lips, more like a cry of anguish than the proud interrogation of an insulted woman.

'Oh, lovely innocence!' the three ladies exclaimed simultaneously.

'Hatty saw you! Hatty saw you!' cried La Papilon.

'*What did Hatty see?*' and the words were uttered with a cold breath and a freezing tone; for Lucy began to see that forbearance was thrown away upon them.

'Why were you not *sub-rosa* with Mr. De Vere?' triumphantly asked Aspasia

Lucy commanded herself sufficiently to explain that she left the room as Mr. De Vere entered. The servant-man was next called up and examined. Fortunately for Lucy, his evidence saved her from absolute obloquy. He testified that Mr. De Vere had forgotten his glove and came back to seek it. But it may be that the glove was the smallest cause. A half hope and a whole desire to look again upon the girl who had so strangely fascinated him, may have been the real object of his return, though the glove was an ostensible reason.

'We should never have suspected you, but for your too obvious forwardness,' said Aspasia. Lucy had regained her self-command, and determined to let them say what they chose, her innocence of their gross charge being established; so she made no answer.

Thus wore on several days, varied by an occasional ride and a crowd of beaux at night, swarming like fire-flies around a candle. La Papilon was an acknowledged belle. Her beauty was the theme of every tongue, and her father's princely wealth enabled her to show it off to the best advantage. Then Aspasia's literary propensity secured her a kind of authority among the *small heads* and half-wits of the city.

Lucy often excused herself from the parlor under various pretexts, sometimes an accommodating headache, or a letter requiring an immediate answer, furnished excuses. The ladies received any apology with readiness, for they began to dread the rivalry of the country girl. Sometimes Lucy felt, (on evenings when De Vere called,) as if she would give worlds to have gone to the parlor; but she adhered to her first resolution, and politely declined. Yet, when passing through the hall, she would pause near the door, to listen to those tones that spoke to her heart with a living music! How she tried, with woman's feeble power, to press back and crush this growing consciousness! Then, again, with all a woman's fondness, she would clasp to her soul this new-found secret, and gloat over its untold wealth!

CHAPTE[R VI.]

The first Sunday [of] Lucy's arrival in the city b[roke] over the earth with its golden affluence, yet breathing a soft calm. What a delightful resting place for the weary way-farer is this Sabbath-day! What a soft suspension from the trouble and travail of business life! What a relief to the spirit, a freedom from the harsh activities of weekly routine! An isthmus of peaceful rest, between the closing and opening week! 'Tis one of the wisest economies as well as the most beautiful practices of the christian theory, this consecration of the first day of the week to the worship of God and the performance of religious duty! What a grateful sight, on a summer Sunday morning, to watch the various devotees wending their way to the temple of God, each actuated by the same motive, worshiping the same Great Being, though at different shrines and under different forms. Yet He who reads the heart will not care how, or in what manner, or at what altar the grateful tribute is made. 'Tis the soul which sanctifies the deed. Then, too, the deep and solemn bell, with its awful clangor, summoning each and every one to the remembrance of his duty, has, on this day, a peculiar sound. Go to the woods, Nature's great cathedral, and listen to the anthems of praise which ascend from the little gleeful birds. Look at the leaves, how they tremble, as though hidden souls animated them to devotion. Look at the lofty trees, staring away at the far heavens, written all over, as they are, like the leaves of Dodonas groves, with their mystic rites; then say, is there not a religion in nature, and may not the true soul enter through this gate to the glories of that upper world! There is a religion which takes no form, and assumes no outward garb; it wells up from the deep, contemplative soul in praise to its Creator, and who shall say, because it unites itself with no warring sect, but prefers the quiet devotion and solemn majesty of nature, and its own deep heart, that it shall be denied the boon of eternal blessedness?

As Lucy sat in her room, poring over the sweet and touching pages of St. John, or soaring away with the burning fervor of St. Paul, she was interrupted by a quick, low knock at her door. Her 'come in' was answered by the entrance of Henrietta, who said that she came to ask what church Lucy wished to attend?

'Is the Unitarian church near?' inquired Lucy.

'Oh yes, very convenient; but surely you will not go there?'

'Why not?'

'To that awfully heretical church! why it is not orthodox!'

'Therefore, not fashionable,' was the cutting reply.

'Certainly not; 'tis not respectable to go to a heterodox church.'

'Persons must not follow the dictates of their own conscience, if respectability directs to the contrary.'

'They must obey the Bible.'

'But does the Bible specify which church one should attend?'

'No, I believe not,' was the confused answer.

'Well, as I take neither the Bible nor fashion for the sole rule of faith, but rather rely upon the whispers of my own consciousness, I'll go to the Unitarian church to-day.'

'But you are not a Unitarian?'

'No, not as Unitarianism is generally understood, but their creed or theory approximates my own nearer than any other established society; therefore I worship with them.'

'But was not your father suspended from that church for some of his religious aberrations?'

Lucy reddened deeply. 'I did not know that my father's biblical deductions were styled aberrations.'

'Well, why was he suspended?'

'For thinking his own thoughts, and boldly acknowledging them before men—because he would not vilely succumb to the Powers and Principalities, but acted and lived according to the dictates of mighty truth!'

The girl's face glowed and blazed with earnest enthusiasm. If there was one good thing which she prized more than another 'twas the memory of her father, at whose simple and unadorned grave she had so often knelt in prayer, begging for grace to walk in the path which his genius and worth had made beautiful!

Aspasia said but little more, but it was plain from her looks that she regarded Lucy as one whom the devil had very readily seduced. With a look of pitiful contempt, she left her.

'Thank Heaven!' ejaculated Lucy, 'I had strength to vindicate myself and him whose memory is far dearer to me than life itself!'

When she had gotten ready for church, and was passing through the hall, she met her uncle, whose pale, puritanic face was unusually sad and grave.

'Lucy,' he said in a sepulchral tone, 'had you not better accompany us to the Calvinistic church?'

'No, Uncle, I *must* go to the Unitarian,' and without waiting for a reply, she passed out through the open door, and was soon wending her way towards the proscribed church. And there, with a heart full of the liveliest emotions, she worshiped God after the simple but eloquent form of that intellectual but much-abused sect. She listened with an attentive ear to the earnest prayer and able discourse of the young minister, whose anxious, investigating spirit was fast growing out of Unitarianism into a wider range of belief and a broader definition of faith. Unitarianism, in its present limited phase, answers well enough f[or] a basis of philosophical inquiry, but the thi[nkin]g soul soon darts away from it, and bounds aloft upon its upward search. The strange but pleasing speculations of the young divine impressed Lucy deeply, and as she, in a musing state of mind, glided down the church steps, she was surprised to hear the morning salutation breathed in the tones of a well remembered voice. Looking up, she met the speaking eye and smiling face of Kensington De Vere.

Though her heart beat high with exultation, her face gave no indication of the joy that reigned within. She was beginning to learn, like Napoleon, to bind her features in an impenetrable mask of immovability. Kensington missed the wild impetuosity and vital warmth which had so charmed him in their former interview, and his own enthusiasm received a tremendous check from her coldness. Part of the homeward route they pursued in extreme silence. Now and again she would cast furtive glances toward him—glances from which an ambushed Cupid looked out in loving wonderment; but Kensington was too deeply wrapt in the trembling doubts of love to perceive this.

When they reached the door of Burklie mansion, De Vere paused a moment or two upon the massive stone steps. Lucy looked very beautiful in her new blue dress, mode cloak and simple cottage bonnet. A kind of trepidation stole over her, when she beheld from the upper window, through the partially-closed shutter, the malignant eyes of Aspasia glaring upon her. Hastily, almost abruptly, she bade De Vere good morning, and entered the house, fearing the recurrence of former disagreeable scenes.

She passed the parlor, through the open door of which she saw La Papilon standing with a book in her hand, the leaves of which she strummed carelessly.

'Lucy, Lucy, come here quickly,' the gay girl cried, and as Lucy obeyed the summons La Papilon turned the key of the door saying:

'I am so tired, Lucy, of this hateful, blue Sunday; pa will not allow me to have visitors on this day. He drives me off in the morning to hear an irksome sermon, and all afternoon makes me read this odious 'Life of Calvin,' and look over this Confession of Faith. Now I don't care a particular five cents about all this doctrine with which I am gorged every Sabbath. I dread this day; 'tis the cross and vexation of my existence.'

Lucy smiled as her eye ran over the pages of a much-handled copy of the 'Life of Calvin.' 'What do you know of this great reformer?' she asked.

'Nothing, except that he lived and died,' and La Papilon laughed outright.

'Do you know anything of the burning of Servetus?'

'No, but I wish Calvin had been burned before his life was written; then I should have been spared a great trouble.'

When the conversation had reached this point, Aspasia knocked at the door. She entered with her face an ell in extension, a dark, cloudy brow and a mock-earnest manner. 'Alverda,' she said in a solemn tone, 'have you the 'Life of Calvin? I wish it for an hour or so.'

'Yes, yes, here it is; I've read my hour,' and she joyfully surrendered the volume.

'Alverda, I shall tell papa that you have been talking heterodoxy with Lucy Grafton.'

'Indeed, I have not—have I Lucy?' and the wild girl actually trembled with fright; for the single word 'heterodoxy' was a 'raw-head and bloody-bones,' that terrified her more than the grave itself.

Lucy exonerated La Papilon from any blame, and re-assured Aspasia that their conversation had taken no heretical tone.

'But I heard La Papilon laugh as I entered the door, and both papa and mama will be indignant at that. 'Tis a crime to laugh on the holy day.'

'I didn't laugh.' 'Yes you did.' And the two sisters were soon engaged in a domestic brawl. A sad commentary was it to Lucy upon their rigid observance of Sundays. A great harm it was to laugh or look cheerful, but no sin to malign the doctrines of others, to bear false witness and quarrel and bicker!

A summons to dinner put an end to this voluble war.

The dinner had all been prepared the day previous, and was now served up cold; for these good people held it a great sin to do even a work of necessity on the Sabbath. In their *blue* reverence they forgot that the Saviour healed the sick, cleansed the leprous, and plucked the ears of corn on the Sabbath day. In their exterminating spirits they exercised even good works like these.

Mr. Burklie, in a prayer of some fifteen minutes length, and in a profound, nasal twang, implored a blessing upon their bountiful supply of food. Lucy now felt that she must watch vigilantly and govern the muscles of her face. An involuntary laugh would have been high treason.

Mr. Burklie sat in solemn state, with a sober, clerical face; the Madame had hers dyed deep in the wool. Aspasia looked the very embodiment of Calvinism; even La Papilon was subdued by the influence of the gloomy faces around her. The dinner was despatched in solemn silence. Aspasia intimated that she had a charge to make against La Papilon, for violation of Sunday. Mr. Burklie, with a wave of his hand, admonished her that on Monday he would hear the complaint and administer punishment. La Papilon made a grotesque grimace, signifying that she would give him a chance.

In the afternoon they assembled in the parlor, and Aspasia read aloud from the 'Life of Calvin.' It was with difficulty Lucy could prevent her somnolent lids from closing. Mr. and Mrs. Burklie seemed to swallow down every word with absorbing interest.

At last this day, like all others, had its close. When Lucy threw her tired limbs upon the couch, she inwardly thanked Heaven that she had been reared in a faith less austere, and a religion more loving and simple. For this Sunday, which at home she was wont to consider so delightful, seemed to her now never-ending and wearisome. The day which the Christian should surround and consecrate with cheerful influences, to be rendered so be-grim and dark, seemed to her a heinous sin.

CHAPTER VII.

Several days after the one recorded in the above chapter, as Lucy sat conversing with the family, she was surprised to hear one of the servants ask La Papilon to walk out into the hall for a few moments. After a little while the blithe girl returned with a large and rare bouquet in her hand. There was a strange expression upon her countenance, which puzzled Lucy a good deal.

'See, only see what a handsome present Kensington De Vere has sent me,' and she flourished the bouquet around.

Lucy and Alverda admired it a great deal.

'Ah, you little coquet,' said the mother fondly, 'I expect Kensington will renew his addresses.'

'Oh, dear, but he gave my hand a very meaning pressure the other evening, and such a look! just the kind that he used to give me in days lang-syne,' and away La Papilon went, humming, 'Tis said that absence conquers love.' In a short time she returned, equipped for a walk, with her blue hat and elegant embroidered mantle; her cheeks beautifully rouged, her curls oiled and floating about her cheeks in the most artistic grace.

'How well you look, darling,' said the proud mother, as she gazed upon her child. 'But stay, is not that coloring a little too deep upon your cheeks. It is rather suspicious, besides, a delicate hue is the most becoming.' So saying, she passed an unsoiled handkerchief over each cheek decreasing the bloom considerably.

'Oh, mama, you have left me not a particle of color; I am very pale now,' and forthwith La Papilon ordered Hatty to bring her the rouge saucer, and re-touch her cheeks. Thus bedecked, she started out for a saunter down the principal streets, assuming her prettiest expression, in order to catch the beaux.

'There goes a girl,' said Mrs. Burklie, 'who was formed by nature for a belle. 'Tis astonishing what an impression she makes in every circle. She enchains whole drawing-rooms; the most intellectual men seem fascinated by her; yet she calls herself a mere butterfly; I suppose 'tis her amiable caprice of nature that so attracts them.'

The *blue* seemed to resent the idea of La Papilon's possessing power over intellectual men.

'I am sure, mama, she never held any power over Mr. Doole. Her frivolity disgusted rather than pleased him.'

'Oh, but he is a poet, and not to be judged by the common rules. There is no reasonable way to account for his idiosyncracies.'

A gentle ring of the bell broke the conversation, and the servant announced, with much ceremony, Mr. Doole *himself*.

Aspasia began smiling in the most bewitching manner, whilst the Madame bestowed upon him her profoundest bow of welcome. Lucy spoke with a degree of courteous distance. The poet was soon happily domiciliated, made quite at home in a comfortable, cushioned chair, and quoting poetry *by the ream*.

Again the bell sounded furiously. A sort of quick, hasty ring, indicating no ceremonious visitor. Soon after, the servant entered, bearing on a silver salver—a neat little enveloped note, addressed to Miss Grafton. Lucy looked surprised at it, but upon breaking the seal, she discovered it was Miss Farmington's bill, by which she learned that she was indebted to her twenty dollars. She excused herself from the parlor. After having paid out the sum, she discovered that she had only two dollars in her purse. A sad feeling was this—to be alone, far from home, in a great city amid strangers, and without money! She clutched with avidity the two remaining dollars, and secured them in her purse. Oh, how she longed for the rest and quiet of her home! Her experience of city life was brief but bitter. She shed a few girlish tears, and walking to the window, she looked out at the gay passers-by. Suddenly La Papilon came tripping up, leaning on the arm of Kensington De Vere; her face was radiant with smiles. He seemed rather sad; a kind of pensive playfulness characterized his manner. Was it jealousy!—was it envy?—or was it a pang of injured love that darkened Lucy's face! Certain it is, no very pleasant thoughts were stirring her bosom.

Long she mused alone; in fancy she went over the scenes of her earliest childhood; every spot that adorned the waste places of memory, she visited again. How natural it is that every great sorrow in after life sends the heart back to childhood's holy recollections! It seems that there existed an intimate connection between our greatest sorrows and our earliest joys.

The wild laughter and buoyant tones of La Papilon fell drearily on Lucy's ear; she strove to catch the notes of Kensington's voice, but not one could she hear.

The shades of evening were stealing slowly and slantingly over earth. The lamps, one by one, were beginning to flicker like fire-flies in the gathering darkness, when she saw him leave the house. She watched his form until the last echo of his retreating footstep had died upon the pavement. Then came that dreariness of soul that only a disappointed woman can understand; soon she heard La Papilon's light step upon the stair, and her merry voice humming a lightsome ditty. The spoiled beauty felt that she had achieved a great triumph. She had won the attentions of De Vere.

That evening, when the family had assembled socially in the library, she entertained them with an account of the fine things that had been whispered into her ear. Lucy listened with an apparently careless manner, but every word sank deeply in her heart.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Miscellaneous Items.

——The Grand Gulf and Port Gibson (La.) Rail road, connecting the two named places, and about seven miles in length, was opened to the public by the traveling of the locomotive and cars over it on the 1st inst. This road was incorporated and commenced in the year 1836, nineteen years since.

——There is living near Bridgton, in New Jersey, a bouncing boy, aged about two years and ten months, weighing 85 pounds. When 6 months old he weighed 17 pounds, and at 12 months old, 50. His parents' names are Cornell—the father, Mr. L. Cornell—who are medium-sized persons. The boy's name is Francis Marion Cornell, and is represented to be healthy and noble-looking, and uncommonly intelligent for his age.

——It is stated that the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, D. D., of Charlotte, N. C., died suddenly of apoplexy, on the 25th ult., in an omnibus whilst going to the railroad depot. He was on his way to Fort Mills, for the purpose of marrying a gentleman and lady. He was the second who had been engaged to perform the ceremony. The Rev. A. S. Watts, who had been engaged for the same purpose, died a few days previous.

——A Mrs. Crossland was found dead after the hard storm Sunday night, near Washington, Pa. She had been to town, got drunk, started for home with a little daughter, aged 12 years, laid down in a field, and froze to death before morning. The poor child remained by the mother's side during the whole of that bitter night.

——Several confectioners in New York and Brooklyn have been sadly hoaxed of late, by a well appearing lady ordering for a large party an entertainment of the choicest and most expensive luxuries the market affords, prepared and sent to her residence at a particular hour in the evening. Upon reaching the number designated, no such person was known, no order given, or party expected. The caterer had nothing to do but pocket the loss, and give his friends a treat to save the "fixings." All she gained by the move appears to be a few sweetmeats she carried home as samples.

——Mr. Fargo, one of the leading members of the American Express Company in Buffalo, has been literally casting "bread upon the waters." Saturday evening he directed the President of the Association for the relief of the poor to distribute one thousand loaves of good bread, and send the bill to him.

——Mr. Wm. Thompson, says the Wythville Va Telegraph, who has been confined to his bed by Rheumatism for about fourteen years, during which time he has not been able to walk one step, nor even to sit up in his bed, was married on the 17th ult., to Miss Margaret Morris, both of Smythe co., Virginia.

——Mounted artillery, such as Gen. Scott took into Mexico, to be mounted on mules, is being introduced into Cuba.

——John Nickols, a Hungarian refugee, and one of the Lopez fillibusters, has been convicted of highway robbery at New Orleans.

——Last Wednesday night a lad, named John Sumer, fifteen years old, was frozen to death at Vincennes, Ind. Some one had given him liquor and made him drunk.

——It is stated that there is a merchant in Boston who, for fourteen years, has always had his name on the docket of some court, either as plaintiff or defendant. The lawyers "tip their beavers" to this gentleman almost instantly.

——In Florida they are luxuriating on green peas, lettuce, redishes, &c.

——Vessels are now being loaded at Norfolk with corn for the European markets.

——There are fifty-three railroads chartered in Wisconsin.

——During the year 1854 no fewer than 73,697 persons died in London out of a population of two millions and half.

——The first locomotive ever built in Italy left the factory at Sampier d'Arena, (Piedmont,) on the 20th of December last.

——Among other novelties announced in New York is a concert by the news boys at the Tabernacle, on Wednesday evening.

——In 1680 a Baptist meeting-house was nailed up in Boston, and worship therein forbidden until permitted by the "General Court." Now a Baptist clergyman is Speaker of one of the branches of that "court."

——The New York Post solemnly says that a scientific gentleman of that city, after a very carfu investigation, has discovered the cause of potato rot to be the *rot*-atory motion of the earth on its axis. He is about to claim the $1,000 reward offered by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

——At a recent sale of the stock of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, it was bid off at *one mill* per share, the entire stock bringing only about twenty-two dollars. The company owes bonds, secured by mortgage, to the amount of three millions, and its floating debt is two millions more—the latter, like the stock, now annihilated.

——A new steamer, the River Bird, built in New York, for the local trade in China, made a very successful trial trip on Friday last. She ran 26 miles with a heavy sea on, in one hour and forty minutes, under easy steam. Her register is 800 tons.

——The Belfast (Ireland) Mercury makes the strange announcement, that the corporation of that city is bankrupt; that it has, in fact, failed, with a debt of 280,000 pounds ($1,350,000.)

——A goodly parson complained to an elderly lady of his congregation, that her daughter appeared to be wholly taken up with trifles and worldly finery, instead of fixing her mind on things above. "You are certainly mistaken, sir," said she, "I know that the girls appears to an observer to be taken up with worldly things, but you cannot judge correctly of the direction her mind really takes, as she is a little *cross-eyed*.

——The Baltimore Patriot fans the excitement in St. Louis against the "money vultures" and against "a certain financial circle in Wall street," and says: "If St. Louis would unite with New Orleans and Baltimore and organize a line of steamers to run from Panama up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the gold intended for the interior would go at once to local banks. It would strengthen them, and thus tend to render the people of the West independent of Wall street and its villainies."

——The President has removed John Esaias Warren, the U. S. District Attorney of the Territory of Minnesota, for commencing a suit in the name of the United States against the Minnesota and Northern Railroad Company, without notice to his superiors at Washington. It is suspected that the suit is commenced by collusion with the company, with the intention of allowing the United States to be defeated, and thus extinguish a lien of the United States upon some lands claimed or needed by the company.

——It is a peculiar feature in France of the present war, that the French Government has not up to this period, published officially a single list of the killed and wounded of its army in the East; nor has allowed those who sought these lists for publication to announce a single name. Also, that all applications from relatives to know the fate of soldiers —and these applications are very numerous—are thrown aside without attention. It is well known that the number of the dead from war and disease is enormous, and there is thus a constant anxiety on the parts of friends to know the fate of their kindred who are in the army.

——*The Courrier des Etats Unis*, of Thursday last, contains a very singular "*rapproachment historique*." It quotes from a daily journal of the Crimean campaign, as published by some newspaper correspondent; and publishes in a parallel column an extract from "the letters and dispatches of Jno. Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, from 1702 to 1812." The two extracts, to the amount of some half a column, *are word for word the same*, excepting only the substitution of proper names. The Duc de Savoy and Prince Eugene, give place to Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, as does Toulon to Sevastopol. The *Courrier* naively remarks that "the parallel is complete, and the history of the two campaigns identical." And it concludes with the hope that the similitude will extend no further, inasmuch as the investing party were obliged to raise the seige of Toulon eleven days afterwards

THE PARIS STYLES.—The fashionable tailor, Maubrac, No. 22 Boulevard Montmartre, tells us that he is busily employed in furnishing his customers with blue cloth coats lined with white silk, and decorated with fancy gilt buttons, with waistcoats of white embroidered watered silk, cut shawl fashion, displaying the embroidered shirt. We have seen a few of the superlative *elegants* of Parisian society replace the white waistcoat by one of watered pink or blue silk; with these colors the coat must be black.—*Correspondent Journal of Commerce.*

New England Rum for Sevastopol.

The Middlesex (Mass.) *Journal* says:

We learn from good authority that Trull & Brothers, distillers, are now engaged in filling orders for this "native juice" to go to the Crimea. They get 45 cents per gallon, and boast of making $1,-500 a week. Think of that, [...]

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Death of King Kamehameha III.—Accession of Prince Alexander Liholiho—The Russian Prisoners.

Her B. M. frigate Pique arrived at San Francisco, Jan 8, from Honolulu, which port she left on the 17th Dec. The only information of importance which she brings is the announcement of the death of King Komehameha III., and of the accession of Kamehameha IV. to the throne.

The *Polynesian* of the 16th December, says: After a serious illness of five or six days, His Majesty Kamehameha III., expired at his palace on Friday, Dec. 15, at 15 minutes before 12 o'clock. He was forty years and nine months old.

The painful event was immediately made known by hoisting the royal and national standards at half mast, and by firing of minute guns, corresponding with the age of his late Majesty, from Punch Bowl Battery.

As soon as the news spread the flags on shore and afloat were all set at half mast, and places of business were closed. Large numbers of people assembled near the palace, and testified their grief by loud and heart-felt wailings. At half-past 12 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor of Oahu, escorted by a company of guards, caused the official proclamation given below to be read in Haiwaiian and English, at the corners of the principal streets of Honolulu. The proclamation of his Majesty Kamehameha IV. was received with shouts from the people and evident satisfaction, wherever it was made known.

Minute guns were fired by the U. S. ship St. Mary's between 1 and 2 o'clock, and the Trincomalee was firing in like manner when the Polynesian went to press.

The floating ice is still running in the river at as great a rate as ever. During the last twenty-four hours it has risen about a foot, but river men express the opinion that the rise is caused by back water from the gorge below.

We have had no arrivals or departures since our last, and it is more than probable the river will be closed before morning.

On Saturday last the Aleck Scott was purchased by Capt. Yore, late of the Oceana, and formerly of the Grand Tower.

Capt. Fairchild, John Roe, and others, were the former owners.

Capt. Yore has gone down to Cairo, where she is now lying, to take command of her.

The steamers Arabia, Statesman, Messenger No. 2, Mansfield, and Progress, are advertised to leave St. Louis, for this port, as soon as navigation will permit.

Also, the Henry, Chouteau, Sultan, Oceana, C. Bealer, Dresden, Northerner and Martha Jewett, for New Orleans.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

Williams and Hardy—Tom Paine—His Death.

NEWCASTLE, Ky., Jan. 31, 1851.

Messrs. Editors: I was pleased to see a few days since the opinion expressed in one of your editorials that Williams and Hardy would probably be the candidates of the *American* party for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky at the next election, with your prediction that they would be triumphantly elected over both Whigs and Democrats. There is so much good sense in your suggestion that I can but hope the result will justify your supposition. If the *American* party be what the papers indicate, they desire to purify the ballot box, protect our civil and religious institutions, and enlarge the real liberties of the people. They could not better commence so commendable a work than by placing at the head of our State government such men as Geo. W. Williams and James G. Hardy—one a Whig and the other a Democrat—men of high moral and political standing, possessing in a high degree both honesty and capability—not only Americans, but Kentuckians in heart and soul. As a matter of policy, also, this would be the best selection they could make, because the immense accession would be gained to them of the friends of Temperance. I say immense, because I firmly believe that not less than fifty thousand voters of this State are now firmly united to promote the grand cause of prohibition. This party has been formed slowly and firmly upon a solid basis, and nothing but success will satisfy them.

While I believe, with the American party, that Americans ought to rule our country and fill every office of power, profit or trust in the whole land, still I can but believe that a thousand fold more evil is done by the liquor sold to our people by foreigners than they could possibly effect as officers of the General or State Governments. I believe, with the American party, that Roman Catholic influence threatens the best interests of our country, and that if sufficiently powerful, it would be wielded to uproot and crush our civil and religious liberties, and therefore that it ought to be put down. But still I think that whisky and its cognates present at this time, a more alarming and dangerous front to the morals and prosperity of our people, and threaten with more severity our civil liberty and political bearing than all the aliens and foreigners put together. If, therefore, you put these two parties together, and at once establish a true American party, worthy of that name, and strike in earnest at all the evils, foreign and domestic, now making inroads upon the peace, happiness and safety of all we hold dear and sacred, then, indeed there would be hope for our State and joy in many a saddened heart. Such a party would have the prayers of all Christians, and would be hailed with joy and gladness by every true patriot.

Another reason for this union is found in the answer to the following question:

What is the great cause of the open and avowed infidelity, even in uniform, parading the streets of Louisville and other cities? I think it is easily traceable to the use of ardent spirits. "The feast of reason and flow of soul" of those who reject the Bible is usually engendered in the poisonous cup. All moral restraint and self-respect dies in the excessive use of liquor. Maddened by too frequent potations, the passions and vicious propensities go unbridled and seek shelter in pretended contempt for the religion of the Bible. I heard the Rev. Dr. Maclay not long since state from the pulpit that he was personally acquainted with Tom Paine, and witnessed his death. That Paine was a bloated, blue nosed drunkard, and that he died drunk, wallowing in his own filth and vomit. How suitable for the followers of such a man to pledge his memory in the poison that killed him and degrades them. How fit a representative of those who scoff at divine things and would level society to their own degraded condition. Is it not time that Americans were looking to the interests of their children, and banishing the great cause of crime, infidelity, from their country. Can the old party organizations be relied on to accomplish this great work. These demagogues have too long lived by the vitality of whisky and the refreshing showers of foreign votes.

If a man has, as now, to wade through doggeries and pander to vicious appetites and foreign prejudices to secure a civil or political station, he is utterly unfit and disqualified in morals and honesty to discharge properly the duties of his office, and if you cut off the influence and take away the support of the foreigners, still he is unfit—because his morals and honesty are still gone. But some member of this *American* party may say: If we take on the Temperance party we shall loose our whisky members. And I would reply: if you shoulder whisky, you deserve to lose every Temperance man in the State—and, in addition to this, you would give the lie to all your professions as a party. How will you purify the ballot-box? How will you elect your men to office if the State is still to be flooded with whisky? Long experience has shown the absurdity of such a position; and unless we are to have an improvement upon the old party organization, I, for one, would say, let them continue.

Nothing would give me more pleasure, Mr. Editor, than to have your views on these subjects, and especially to see such a paper as the Courier working still harder for all the great reforms we so much need. Yours truly, SPECTATOR.

THE LIQUOR SEIZURE AT MT. PLEASANT.

Investigation before the Police Court—The Defendants Discharged.

Yesterday morning the Police Court was thronged with visitors, to hear the investigation of the case which recently occurred at Mount Pleasant, wherein the ladies assembled and destroyed about two hundred dollars worth of liquors, the property of a Mr. Patterson, who was about to open a tavern in that village, at the stand known as the "Vankirk House." The casks containing the "*hardware*" were stored with Mr. Daniel Laboyteaux, and he being their custodian at the time of their demolition, appeared as prosecuting witness in the case. Warrants having been issued at the instance of Mr. Laboyteaux, some twenty individuals, ladies and gentlemen, were brought into Court. The ladies were most of them young, and all of them pretty, and seemed to enjoy themselves heartily in the court room.

Although the entire work of destruction was planned, attempted and consummated by the ladies, their masculine friends merely standing by to see that it was well executed, the Prosecuting Attorney, to the surprise of every one, called upon Messrs. Patrick Killen, Benjamin Hole, B. P. Dom, Oliver McCoy, A. A. Baird, Benj. Littel, Peter Laboyteaux, and H. G. Gorman, to answer to the defense, and intimated that the ladies would merely be called as witnesses.

The above named gentlemen were arraigned, but before a plea was entered, Mr. Pruden for the defense, moved to dismiss the whole proceedings, on the grounds—first, that under the provisions of the statute creating the Police Court, the jurisdiction of that court only extended one mile beyond the corporate limits of the city, and, consequently, could take no recognizance of the case in point—secondly, that the criminal court having been abolished by an act of the Legislature, there was no court to which the defendants could be bound over.

Judge Spooner claimed that he had full powers to hear the case as an examining court, but as the Legislature, in their zeal to abolish the criminal court, had forgotten to provide for the disposition of county cases, he could not entertain the prosecution, and should consequently discharge the defendants. *Cin. Commercial.*

Rather Warlike—K. N's, Look Out.

In the latest New York Citizen appears an editorial article from the pen of John Mitchell, in which the following advice is given the military companies composed of foreigners recently disbanded in Massachusetts:

"For every musket given to the State armory, let three be purchased forthwith; let independent companies be formed, thrice as numerous as the disbanded corps—there are no Arms Acts here yet—and let every 'foreigner' be drilled and trained, and have his arms always ready. For you may be very sure, (having some experience in that matter,) that those who begin by disarming you, mean to do you mischief.

Be careful not to truckle in the smallest particular to American prejudices. Yield not a single jot of your own; for you have as good a right to your prejudices as they. Do not, by any means, suffer Gardner's Bible (the Protestant Bible) to be thrust down your throats. Do not abandon your post, or renounce your functions as citizens or as soldiers, but after resort to the last and highest tribunal of law open to you; keep the peace; attempt no 'demonstrations;' discourage drunkenness, and stand to your arms.

It is hardly to be conceived that the madness of faction and the insolence of race, will proceed to such a length as to disarm independent companies, or private men. If they do, then the constitution is at an end—the allegiance you have sworn to this Republic is annulled.

Would to God that thoughtful and just Americans would bethink themselves in time. They are strong; they far out-number the foreign born; they are proud and flushed with national glory and prosperity; double s they can, if they will, do great and grievous wrong to a race that has never wronged them; but seriously, earnestly, we assure them, the naturalized citizens will not submit. The senseless feud must be reconciled; there must be peace; peace, or else a war of extermination. We are here, on American ground, either as citizens or as enemies.'

—— A man named Percival Stevens was frozen to death in Williamson county, on Monday night, and also a negro man on the Nolensville Pike, near Tisculum Church. Both were intoxicated.

Cutting Food for Stock.

The importance of cutting hay, straw and oats for stock feed, and mixing it with grain, has attracted the attention of intelligent farmers for some time past, and the consequence is that, as its manifest advantages have become more generally known, the demand for hay-cutters has very largely increased. Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., an enterprising firm of our sister city, New Albany, have an extensive establishment in that place for the manufacture of these machines by steam, and we are told they intend soon to open a a warehouse in this city for the sale of their hay-cutters.

The advantages of feeding cut over uncut hay to horses and cattle are very plainly set forth in the following article taken from the "*Wool Grower.*" We commend it to the attention of our readers:

It is generally admitted to be good economy to cut hay for cattle, if it is of an inferior quality, much less being wasted by the animal; and it affords an excellent opportunity of mixing meal or shorts with it, by way of seasoning, making it more palatable as well as more nutritious. But many farmers have their doubts whether it pays to cut good hay, whether much benefit is derived from the operation in the way of rendering it more easy of digestion, &c. With a view to settle the question, the Worcester county, Massachusetts, agricultural society offered two premiums of $30 and $20 for the best experiments on the subject, laying down the rules according to which the experiments should be conducted, which were briefly as follows:

The trial to be made with at least two animals, as near alike in condition, age, &c., as possible, the time of trial to last at least eight weeks, divided into periods of two weeks each. One animal to be fed with cut while the other is fed with uncut hay; the feed of each to be reversed at the expiration of two weeks, and so on alternately each two weeks during the trial. If any other food except hay be given, (such as roots or meal) the same quantity to be given to each, that the result in relation to the cutting the hay be not effected by other food. The animals to be kept in the same stable, and at the same temperature. Each animal to be weighed at the commencement of each two weeks, and at the close of the experiment. The same kind of hay (what is usually called English hay,) to be used during the whole time. The time of giving food and drink to be regular, and also of milking. The time of weighing to be in the morning, and before the animal has been allowed to drink.

There were for competitors for the premiums—Messrs. Demond, Dodge, Lincoln and Hawes.

Mr. Demond's experiments were on two cows, seven years old, dried off the 10th of December, 1851. The experiment commenced January 1, 1852, and lasted eight weeks. In addition to the hay, each cow was allowed a half peck of turnips per day, or seven bushels to each cow during the experiment, which are considered equivalent to 58 lbs. of hay.

Dr. Dodge's experiments were with two steers, both three years old this spring. Trial commenced 3d of January, 1852, and continued eight weeks. Each steer, in addition to the hay, was given two quarts of meal per day, which is equivalent to 293 lbs. of hay for each steer during the eight weeks.

Mr. Lincoln's experiments were with two milch cows, four years old each; one calved the 14th and the other the 29th of June, 1851. Trial commenced 9th of January, 1852. In addition to the hay, each cow ate 648 lbs. of carrots, equivalent to 171 lbs. of hay.

Mr. Hawes's experiments were on two working oxen, seven years old each this spring. Trial commenced 15th of December, 1851, the cattle being kept pretty regularly at hard work during the whole eight weeks of the experiment. They were allowed nothing but hay.

The following will shew the final results of the experiments:

C. B. DEMOND—Dry Cows.

	Cut.	Uncut.
Weight of hay consumed in 8 weeks	1,171	1,149
Gain in weight of animal during 8 weeks	64	36
Mean weight of animal, 892 lbs.		

HARVEY DODGE—Steers.

	Cut.	Uncut.
Weight of hay consumed in 8 weeks	916	946
Gain in weight of animal during 8 weeks	89	69
Mean weight of animal, 1,119 lbs.		

W. S. LINCOLN—Milch Cows.

	Cut.	Uncut.
Weight of hay consumed in 8 weeks	1,130	1,130
Gain in weight of animal during 8 weeks	1.0	30
Milk yielded in 8 weeks	438	417
Mean weight of animal, 960 lbs.		

A. W. HAWES—Working Oxen.

	Cut.	Uncut.
Weight of hay consumed in 8 weeks	2,106	2,106
Gain in weight of animal during 8 weeks	137	93
Mean weight of animal, 1,567 lbs.		

It is seen that in every one of the experiments there is a greater increase of animal from the cut than from the uncut hay; the difference in the quantity of milk is small, but in favor of the cut food. It is, in our opinion, to be regretted that the same animal was not kept on the same food during the whole length of the experiment, and not have changed them every two weeks; for in such short periods it is very doubtful if the scales will at all indicate correctly the actual gain in fat or flesh of the animal. There is no doubt, however, but what the experiments were conducted with great care and accuracy, and the results are so uniform as to confirm the opinion of those who think it good economy to cut even *good* hay. Mr. Hawes makes the following remarks in his statement to the committee:

"A great advantage in cutting hay, at least for working stock, was very obvious during the whole of this experiment; before the ox feeding on uncut hay had gotten one-half through with his allowance, the ox which had cut food had eaten up what was given him, and was lying down taking his rest; and this at noon, when but little time is allowed for eating and rest, must be an advantage of no small importance."

Mr. W. S. Lincoln says:

"Some time before commencing this experiment, I was feeding my stock on what would be called poor stock hay, with an allowance of roots. I commenced cutting this hay for all my stock, young and old, (16 head) occupying me about an hour and a half daily. Almost simultaneously with feeding with the cut hay, was an increase of milk, very perceptible as it was milked in the pail. From day to day the milk increased so, from the stock I have described, as to require the substitution of six quart for four quart pans, which had been previously used. I think I am within bounds in saying the increase was over a pint daily, per cow, occasioned, to the best of my knowledge, solely by the use of cut hay."

The first premium was awarded to Mr. Lincoln, and the second to Mr. Hawes.

American Institute—Farmers' Club.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Nov. 7, 1854.

Henry L. Vail in the chair, Judge Meigs Secretary. The Secretary read a paper upon the subject of fibrous plants, in which a very large number were enumerated, many of which are indigenous to this country, that are superior to the fiber of flax or hemp.

Another paper treated upon the use of glue and all other gelatinous substances, blood, hoofs, horns, &c., for manure. Farmers should learn the great value of these substances so often wasted.

Prof. Mapes explained the reasons why these substances are so valuable. Glue is a constituent of all human food, and must enter in the composition of all grain and flesh-producing plants. He spoke, too, of the use of tannin, particularly in the cultivation of strawberries. One gallon of bark liquor added to 100 gallons of water, is used for irrigating. It improves both size and flavor.

Solon Robinson exhibited two potatoes grown by T. H. Matterson, of Sherburne, Shenango county, N. Y., that were esteemed as fine specimens as ever had been seen by the members of the Club. They are supposed to be of the sort known as "peach blow," and "old English white." Both are of the kind called round potatoes, and are of remarkable specific gravity for their size. The weight of these is 17 and 18 ounces each.

Mr. Matterson says: I send these samples in proof of the accuracy of your recent statement that potatoes have not been more plentiful or of better quality for years. A piece of ground from which, last season, I had only about 15 bushels, has this year yielded 60, and with no change in the mode of cultivation; besides either of the samples I send you is as large as any four I dug last year. As far as I know, the crop this year is abundant, and the quality excellent, and I see no earthly reason why the citizens of New York should be compelled to pay such exorbitant prices for this important vegetable, except the one you have lately given, viz: "the interests of speculators."

Mr. Robinson remarked that the place where these grew was, perhaps, 1,500 feet above the sea level, and had not been affected by drouth as much as other sections.

From observations this year, he is satisfied that dry seasons, with late rains, in moderate quantities, are the best for potatoes, because the roots that take up the pabulum lay close to the surface. He is in favor of planting large whole potatoes upon deeply plowed land, but near the surface, and cultivated level. Never hill your potatoes. All the manuring should be by top-dressing, or lightly incorporating the fertilizer with the surface soil. The great thing for potatoes is potash and carbon. It is a good plan to mulch the land deeply, after the potatoes are planted, and never do anything more to them. For seed potatoes add more mulching, and let them remain in the hill until spring. Good crops of potatoes have been grown under swingletow, upon grass sod.

Prof. Mapes—I tried an experiment by covering the seed with salt marsh hay, upon mellow soil. I got a good crop, but the hay dried away and became too thin, and all the tubers that came to the light were bitter and unfit to eat. When the potatoes are under the earth, mulching keeps it moist, and affords the right kind of fertilizer as it decays, and is washed down to the roots by rains. Hilling potatoes is an old-fashioned, stupid folly. Black soils, or those full of carbonaceous matter, are always best for potatoes. They want nitrogen and carbonic acid. The great weight of these specimens indicates that they are rich in starch, and that is what makes heavy potatoes the most valuable. One man upon the Newark meadows raises 500 bushels of potatoes per acre, year after year. All such land, when freed of natural acidity, is the best soil for this valuable crop.

Agricultural.

TURNIPS.—A Massachusetts farmer who has experienced five years upon the subject, has become fully satisfied that turnips of good quality cannot be perpetuated in this country from seed grown here. The roots degenerate and become watery, in fact being composed of 92 per cent. water, and the balance principally woody fibre, containing but little nutriment.

While in England, the flat turnips grown there are most valuable articles of food or feed. He thinks that fresh seed should be imported from England every year, because that is the home of the turnip, where it grows to perfection, while it is constantly degenerating.

It appears from all that can be obtained from history, that the turnip was introduced into Norfolk, England, from Flanders, about two centuries ago. The English and Scotch immigrants brought the seed, in early times, to this country, and very few have ever thought of its degenerating, by continuing to propagate from the same seed. It is probably owing to this fact of degeneracy that turnips have been so little cultivated in this country, while they have proved the salvation of the English tenants—enabling them, more than any other crop, to pay their rents. The great mutton and wool crop of England is made of these roots, and many a fat bullock would not have got above calfdom but for English turnips.

Our correspondent asserts positively that freshly imported seed will produce turnips here as good as in their native soil, and of double quantity, as compared with seed of roots grown in this country for fifteen or twenty years.

From freshly imported seed the roots grow firm and rich, with small leaves. From seed of turnips long grown in this country, the tops are very rank and large, and the bottoms pithy, and often worthless. The difference is equally perceptible in the small roots as in the tops.

The disposition to deteriorate is visible in all kind of roots growing in any soil without change, and every cultivator is aware of the advantage of a change of seed even from localities only a few miles distant.

If the importation of seed will enable the farmers of the United States to grow turnips of equal quality to those grown in such vast quantities in England, it will produce a new era in farming.

The bulk of American farmers is extremely in want of information upon just such little matters, which taken together, are of vast importance to them.

We have always been in favor of carrots, rather than turnips, for cattle-feed, owing to the great worthlessness of the bulk of roots grown in this country; but if the quality can be improved by so simple a means as fresh importation of seed, turnips will be grown in preference to carrots, for several reasons; one of which is the greater ease of harvesting.

Our correspondent is fully satisfied that whoever once tries the experiment of a crop from imported seed will continue the process as long as he lives.

UNDER-DRAINING.—A tract of land which the writer determined to under-drain, was situated in the center of several other lots, walled into portions of various size and shape, consisting of plow-land, permanent or wet meadow, and pasture. By survey it was found that the tract contained twenty-four acres, and that two and a-half acres of it were covered, and thus entirely lost to use, by stone walls. These were all removed, the small stones filled in the drains; the rocks or large boulders under-mined and sunk out of sight.

Thus he obtained a smooth lot, all dry enough to plow, with no wall in the way, and nothing lost to cultivation by useless division fences. The water from the drains was conducted eighty rods in a ditch to a dry field, and then used for irrigation; thus drying a wet spot and watering a dry one.

It was upon this drained land that he grew turnips, from English seed, at the rate of 500 bushels per acre, while it was in the rough process of reformation.

From experience it is recommended that turnips should not be sown before the 20th of July, on account of our dry summers. One pound of seed per acre is sufficient for broadcast sowing; if done in August, sow one bushel of red top and one bushel of herd's grass per acre, and the turnips will shade and protect the young grass plants. To this our friend adds a few pounds of cloverseed after the turnips are harvested, and the next season he has a fine crop of hay.—*Tribune.*

[For the Louisville Daily Courier.]

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

SLIGO, Ky., Jan. 27, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: We have seen in your paper of this week, a letter from T. E. C. Brinley, of Simpsonsville, in which he contradicts some statements made over the signature of "Tournament," which was in your paper of the 18th, in regard to the Rouner, *alias*, Brinley Plow. We are glad to see public attention directed to this subject; and this appears to be a proper time to give the public a true statement of the facts in the case. Some twenty odd years ago, Arguile A. Rouner, of Henry county, Ky., invented the plow that bears his name, and like a true benefactor of his race, he sought not his own aggrandizement, but suffered his important invention to go unpatented. Several years afterwards, when it was manifest that he would be compelled to quit black-smithing in consequence of affliction, he was urged by his friends to apply for a patent, which he reluctantly did, but in consequence of its having been used so long, he failed in his attempt. Mr. Rouner afterwards came to this place, where he worked at his trade as much as his affliction would permit, his principal business being the manufacture of plows, most of which he made with steel mould-boards. Mr. Rouner is now a farmer in Knox county, Missouri, being unable to work at his trade any more. Mr. Brinley states that his plow is no more like the Rouner plow than day is like night, and that any farmer who would be caught using the original Rouner plow, would be considered a fit subject for the Lunatic Asylum, provided he was able to possess himself of a Brinley steel plow.

Now, who "Tournament" is, we do not know, but he was certainly correct when he said that the Brinley plow did not differ in any respect from the original Rouner plow, unless it is in the material of which it is made. Mr. Brinley states that he first introduced the steel mould board plow to the farmers of Kentucky. This may be correct, for we do not know at what time he made the important discovery, that the mould board could be made of steel instead of iron, neither do we know at what time Mr. Rouner first made one of steel, but we do know that many years ago, at least ten, he would ask his customers which they would have, there being a difference in the price.

We can scarcely believe that Mr. Brinley would receive a patent, knowing the above facts. It would certainly place him in an unfavorable contrast with the original inventor.

ROBERT SAMUEL,
A. D. JOHNSON,
HENRY ROUNER,
H. McELWAIN,
D. MORRIS,
S. C. YAGER,
J. U. WILHOITE,
JNO. MORRIS.

Extensive Haul of Counterfeit Kentucky Money.

Saturday afternoon, a very important arrest was made by Mayor Adams' police, at a tavern, situate on the bank of the Allegheny river, in Duquesne borough, and known as the "Raftman's Home." It appears that from information which Mr. Adams had received, he had reason to suspect that a young man named Frank Silsbee, a native, we believe, of Allegheny city, was dealing extensively in counterfeit money, and with that promptness of action and energy which distinguish all his official acts, he took immediate steps for his capture. The Mayor informed the police of his suspicions, and at 3 o'clock officers Scott, Long, Pyle, Wells and Swayne proceeded to Duquesne borough, and surrounded the "Raftman's Home," where Silsbee was boarding. The inmates of the house, being ignorant of the object which the officers had in view, were astonished at the movement; but before they had time to express their alarm, some of the officers proceeded to search the house, while the others kept guard outside. Scott and Long, after passing through several rooms, at length reached an apartment, where they found the object of their search and another man named John Taylor. Silsbee, on seeing the officers enter, made an attempt to escape by a window which looked out on the roof of an adjoining house; but Scott pinned him fast, and all his efforts to get away proved futile. On his person was found a package consisting of one thousand counterfeit one dollar bills on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, together with fifty dollars in notes, which had been altered from ones to tens.

He had part of the money in his hand when Scott seized him, and he made strenuous efforts to destroy it; the officers, however, watched him closely, and prevented him from carrying his design into execution. He was conveyed to the Mayor's office, and after a short examination, committed for further hearing on Tuesday. Taylor was admitted to bail to appear when called on. The bills found in Silsbee's possession, are neatly executed, and well calculated to deceive. The vignette is a female seated, holding a scroll, a train of cars, cattle &c., a female portrait to the right, Washington on the lower right corner, and Clay on the upper left corner. The shading of the letters in the name of the bank shows too darkly—the note is 6 7-8 inches long; the length of the genuine is seven inches.

Pittsburgh Dispatch, Monday.

A Tall Nurse—Seven Feet Six Inches—A Maine Production.

The Maine giantess, Silva Hardy, has been engaged by Mr. Covert, to travel with his concert troupe. She is a native of Wilton, in Franklin county, Me., is seven feet six inches in height—is rather lean than fleshy, yet weighs three hundred and thirty pounds—is nearly thirty years of age, and is still growing. She has heretofore maintained herself chiefly by service in the capacity of a nurse, having the reputation of being a most excellent one; but, for a few months past, her health has not been good enough for her to practice this vocation.

Her mother is said to have been below medium size, and her father not above it. She was a twin, and at birth weighed but three and a half pounds. Her mate did not live. She has always been an unusually small eater, and accustomed to labor.

Her figure is not erect. Like too many tall people, she seems to strive to appear shorter by assuming something more than the "Grecian stoop," which has the usual effect of making her look taller than she is. Her complexion is fair, her eyes blue, and the very modest and mild expression of her countenance is said to be a true index to her character.

We are assured that she never, as nurse, takes an infant in her arms, but always holds it in her hand. Placing the head upon the end of her fingers, its feet extend toward the wrist, and with the thumb and little finger elevated, she forms an ample and admirable cradle—the length of her hand being quite equal to the whole length of an infant.

She is unable to pass ordinary doors without stooping a good deal, and it is said, that for convenience, she usually puts her thimble and other little articles upon the casing over the door, instead of upon any lower object, as a table or desk,

An amusing incident is told of her, which runs in this wise, and which is said to be strictly true: While she was passing through the kitchen of a farm-house one day with a large pan of milk in each hand, her hair caught upon a hook which projected two or three inches from the ceiling, and held her fast. She could neither stoop to set the pans down, nor raise her hands to disengage her hair, and was compelled thus to remain, until her cries brought others to her assistance.—*Portland Argus.*

Nunneries and Roman Catholic Schools.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has instructed its Committee on the Judiciary to consider the expediency of reporting a bill "making conventsand nunneries, and Roman Catholic schools, as open and free to public visitation and inspection, as Protestant institutions."

And why should they not be? In this country there should be no secret dungeons, no place where the authorities of a State or nation are not allowed to visit. No dark, secretive dens, beyond the reach of law. No, never. Let every place be subject to the inspection of the authorities. Let underground rooms be inspected, among one sect as well as among others.—*Niles Republican.*

On the 18th inst., in our Legislature, Mr. Moorman, representative from this city, gave notice that he would, on the next, or some subsequent day, ask leave to bring in "a bill for the regulation of Roman Catholic nunneries and schools, and for other purposes," which leave will doubtless be granted, and the bill passed.

We also understand that a bill will be introduced, similar to the one introduced into the New York Legislature, preventing any grant, conveyance, devise, or lease of personal or real estate to any person in any ecclesiastical office, and providing that all church property shall be held and controlled by the trustees or corporation, duly organized according to the provisions of law in this State—that all property heretofore granted or demised to any person in any ecclesiastical office, shall be deemed to be held in trust for the benefit of the congregation or society using the same, and upon the death of the person or persons in whom the title shall be vested at that time, shall vest in the religious corporation formed by the congregation occupying the same.

From the difficulties which have arisen in some parts of the country on this subject, it is evident that such a law is demanded for the future welfare of society.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

HOW TO MAKE OIL FOR THE HAIR.—Take a quart of common lard oil and place it in a clean tin pan, and set it on a stove. Bring it up to about the heat of scalding water, and then add about a quarter of an ounce of sal soda, dissolved in about half a teacupful of hot water. Stir this into the oil for about five minutes; then take off the vessel, and allow it to cool. When the sediment settles on the bottom of the vessel, the clear should be poured off into a bowl, through a white cotton cloth to strain it. The oil obtained by this treatment is sweet and pure, excellent for oiling fine machinery, and for making perfumed oil for the hair.—*Scientific American.*

Kentucky Items.

——The Citizen Observer has the following paragraphs: The Division of the Sons of Temperance in this place have passed resolutions which we publish in another part of the paper, endorsing the nomination of Messrs. Williams and Handy, by the Temperance Convention. We expect a right smart shaking of whisky barrels and rum jugs next summer in these ends of the earth. We intend to march the fuglemen.

The Christian Church in this place is well nigh completed, and is one of the best churches in this portion of the State, and a credit emphatically to the town.

Mr. A Baker, we learn, had a six horse waggon literally ruined a few days ago by a tree being blown down on it during the storm of Saturday night last, which was quite severe in this vicinity.

——There is something suspicious in the following brief mention from the last Hickman Times: If the Doctor who ran away with another Doctor's wife, on Saturday evening last, will restore her to the Lawful owner, he will shed a ray of joy through the entire household of the bereaved groom, who says she may return to her new lord as soon as the weather gets warm, if she wishes to.

——The Democracy continue uproarious, all over the State. The Paducah Democrat says: It will be seen by the proceedings of the Democratic meeting, held in Blandville on Monday last, that the meeting adjourned over to the February County Court. We regret to learn that there was a little excitement between the friends of Col. Gholson and Mr. Turner, growing out of their ardent zeal for their particular favorites.

Indiana.

——The Indianapolis *Journal* says: We understand that a charter to create a new State Bank and Branches, to go into operation at the expiration of the charter of the present Bank, will be presented to the consideration of the Legislature within a few days. This charter is almost a copy of the existing Bank charter, only altered so as to make it comply with the requirements of the new Constitution, which prohibits the State from being a stockholder in any bank.

In the present unsettled condition of currency matters, such a project will meet with general favor.

——The New Albany *Ledger* says the New Albany and Salem railroad is getting to be one of the greatest humbugs of the age. The cars *occasionally* arrive within ten hours of the time they are due, but are more frequently from twenty-four to forty-eight hours behind. Can't some enterprising individual start a line of stages within distance of its route?

——The Brookville *American* relates a strange incident that is said to have occurred in a church in Laurel, a couple of weeks ago. Sacrament was being delivered, when one Curtis W. Smith, seeing one of the elders approach a communicant with the wine, seized the cup in a violent passion and dashed it and its contents upon the floor.

——Coal, which is said to be of excellent quality, is being mined in Martin county. The coal field now opened is about one mile from the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and sixteen miles from the New Albany and Salem railroad. The New Albany Tribune thinks that advantageous arrangements can be made for the supply of that city with fuel from Martin county.

——The Delhi *Journal* says: F. McCain of Carrolton township in this county, raised a lot of hogs this year which are not easily beaten in size. In the lot was one weighing 700 pounds; another nearly 500, and the balance somewhat below these figures.

——The Laporte Times says that a number of the prisoners in the jail of that county escaped a few days ago. They were confined for counterfeiting, stealing, arson, &c. An ugly set to be let loose on society again.

——The Newcastle Courier says that the house of Mr. Clift, of that place, was entered on the 19th, and robbed of near a hundred dollars in money, and over three hundred dollars in notes and valuable papers.

——The Connersville Times says: We learn that two men were drowned in the canal, just below the lock at Garrison creek, on Monday last. Their names we did not learn. It is supposed that one fell into the canal and the other went in to get him out, and they both perished together. The men were both intoxicated.

New Orleans.

The Picayune of January 22d has the following items:

——It is long since our levee has presented such an appearance as has been witnessed upon it during the past few days. The scene has been busy and gratifying indeed. The number of steamboats arriving, discharging, loading and departing has perhaps never been surpassed, at the same season of the year. The shipping in port has also been heavy—heavier perhaps, in even a higher proportion than the steamboats; and all appear to be busy, many, exceedingly so. The quantity of produce and merchandise of all descriptions lying on the levee has been correspondingly large, and the deafening, rattling roar of the innumerable drays engaged in removing it or bringing it down for shipment has been ceaseless.

——Happily, the opening of river navigation has just taken place in time to revive business prospects, which, owing to a variety of causes, appeared during the earlier part of last week to menace considerable depression. There has been a reviving activity commenced during the latter part of the week, or we have little doubt it would have had a far less satisfactory termination than it has. Business of all kinds had begun to droop, with a weight which augured most inauspiciously for the immediate future, and which is not without some effect, even at this moment. But nearly all fear for the future has now been dispelled, even in the most timid quarters, and their wonted hope and energy seem to have returned to all.

——We have had a good week of it. The town is beginning to overflow with strangers, coming hither for pleasure and for business, and many families, from various parts of the country, have taken up their winter quarters among us.

——This morning, up to 11 o'clock, 16,055 bales of cotton arrived at our levee by nine boats—Magnolia, 4,046; Geo. Collier, 3,586; Cora No. 2, 2,349; Judah Touro, 2,000; W. W. Farmer, 1,604; B. W. Powell, 975; Belle Sheridan, 35; Mary Ben, 9; Unicorn, 1460—Total, 16,055.

——A rat hunt came off at the cock-pit in Gravier street, opposite the Varieties Theater, Sunday afternoon. There were seven dogs entered, and five ferocious looking rats given to each one. The attendance was good, and the result as follows:

S. M. Read's dog Gipsey killed 5 rats in 20 seconds.
Harri's dog Gipsey killed 5 rats in 22½ seconds.
Sutton's dog Bird killed 5 rats in 34 seconds.
Breaux's dog Crib killed 5 rats in 56 seconds.
Kerr's dog Fanny killed 5 rats in 49 seconds.
Ross's dog Queen killed 5 rats in 59 seconds.
Pundely's dog York killed 5 rats in 2.02 seconds.

——Our city is now one of the healthiest—perhaps the very healthiest—throughout the length and breadth of the Union. People do get sick and die, of course, as the day and night come and depart. But the proportion of sickness and mortality is very small.

Southern News.

—— In Memphis, a man was arrested Tuesday, for attempting to shoot Dr. Davis. The Dr. presented his bill and Nichols presented his pistol—a new way to pay old debts, but not a good way, as al[l] will admit.

——The Memphis Enquirer of January 25th says: We had the pleasure of taking a jaunt on this road, for the first five miles from this city, on yesterday, in company with J. P. Mercer, Esq., the contractor for the first six sections. We were much gratified to find the work rapidly progressing. Mr. M. informed us that he would have his six sections finished by or before the last of April next. He has near three hundred hands employed, and they are dispatching the work as fast as it can possibly be dispatched.

Tennessee Items.

——The ships Florida and Consul recently sailed from Savannah for Liverpool, with cargoes of Tennessee copper.

——The Miners' and Manufacturers' Bank of Tennessee, chartered by the Legislature of that State, is about commencing operations in Knoxville—Jos. L. King, President, and H. L. McClung, Cashier.

——The Knoxville Register says every steamboat arriving there from London, is heavily freighted with pipes, retorts, and fixments for the gas works. The leading main supply pipes are stretched [...] along the streets.

The Know-Nothings.

Annual Session New York State Council, held at Schenectady, January 10 and 11, 1855.

The Committee to whom was referred the State President's Annual Report, presented—in accordance with the spirit thereof—the following resolutions, which were adopted by an almost unanimous vote; and the State Secretary was directed to have the same printed and forwarded to deputies of counties and presidents of subordinate councils:

Resolved, That Slavery, like Papacy, is a moral, social and political evil—at variance with the spirit of our republican institutions, and repugnant to the principles of freemen; that it is our duty to resist its extension, and that we cannot as Americans consent to the admission to the Union of any new State whose Constitution recognizes human bondage.

Resolved, That no adult alien can eradicate the teachings and prejudices of youth, and become familiar with the principles of our Government, except by patient and persevering study; that no person should be entitled to exercise the elective franchise who has not been a resident of the United States 21 years.

Resolved, That the civil, religious and political privileges Americans concede to others, should be by others conceded to America, that no commercial nor diplomatic intercourse should be maintained with any foreign government that prohibits freedom of speech, and freedom of religious opinion.

Resolved, That the peaceful enjoyment of our rights is best secured by a constant readiness and ability to resist encroachments; that the Republic, can only secure respect abroad and tranquility at home, by a timely, consistent and determined redress of all wrongs inflicted on our citizens by the despotic rulers of foreign lands.

Resolved, That freemen can be prepared for the exercise of the rights of citizenship only by thorough education: that it is the duty of Government to maintain free schools, where republican sentiments should be taught and enforced.

Resolved, That the Holy Bible furnishes the purest teachings of morality, virtue, honesty and patriotism; that it is the "Book of Books," and should have the first place on our household altars.

Resolved, That by sobriety, the fostering of home industry, the encouragement of domestic improvements, and judicious and economical expenditures, we may secure the prosperity of the country, and successful development of the principles of Republican Government.

Resolved, That the Temperance enterprise is one worthy of cordial support, and that we will in no case interfere with its progress.

Kentucky in Georgia.

A correspondent of the Winchester *Chronicle* giving an account of the recent winter exhibition of the Georgia State Agricultural Association, says:

The fine harness horse brought out from Kentucky by Gen. Johnson, and sold to Dr. Frice, took the premium silver pitcher. I was very sorry when the final sweepstake baby show came off that the General was "not in the ring." I hope by the next Annual Fair in Georgia, that the General will have taken one of those lovely daughters of Kentucky to his handsome residence in Montgomery [...] and be ready to show Georgia that Kentucky [...] be beaten in that department [...]